ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMBER

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. IV. CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 2, 1925 No. 3

Central Board of the U.F.A. for 1925

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Third Row, left to right—H. C. McDaniel, Whitla (Medicine Hat); A. Rafn, Bon Accord (Athabasca); A. F. Aitken, Moyerton (Battle River); W. F. Bredin, Bredin (Peace River North); S. Lunn, Pincher Creek; G. E. Roose, Camrose (Camrose); Donald Sinclair, Vulcan (Bow River).

Second Row, left to right—Geo. Bevington, Winterburn; S. S. Sears, Nanton; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay, President U. F. W. A.; H. W. Wood, Carstairs, President; Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree; Mrs. J. W. Field, Widewater; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, Vice-President.

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Urge Amendment of Bankruptcy Act

Convention Demands Means Be Taken to Enable Experienced Farmers to Remain in Province

The resolution printed below, calling for amendments to the Bankruptcy Act to enable farmers to take advantage of its provisions, was adopted by the U. F. A. Annual Convention on Friday, January 23rd. It will be remembered that, primarily through the efforts of a number of Alberta members, the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons recommended similar amendments last session, but the Government did not provide time for their consideration.

The Convention resolution reads:

Whereas, a very considerable number of Alberta farmers have through drought and other causes become hopelessly involved in debt beyond all possibility of repayment, and,

Whereas, under present conditions these men and their families are being forced to leave the Province and the country in order to get a chance to make a living from under the pressure of their creditors, while the Government is meanwhile spending money in inducing inexperienced settlers to come into the Province to make a living where these more experienced farmers have failed, and,

Whereas, we consider it both wise and expedient that those settlers be given an opportunity of making a fresh start and remaining within the Province.

Be it therefore resolved, that this Convention urge upon Parliament to pass the following amendments to the Bankruptcy Act at the coming session:

(a) That in order to keep down excessive costs in those Provinces where there are or may be appointed Debt Adjustment Commissioners, such Commissioners be appointed Trustees in Bankruptcy to handle farmers' assignments at nominal fees, such costs to be a first charge on the assets involved.

(b) That farmers be exempt from the provisions of clause (a) of Section 59 under which if the assets of the estate do not equal fifty per cent. of his unsecured liabilities the judge may refuse a discharge.

(c) That farmers be also exempt from the provisions of clause (b) of Section 59, requiring the keeping of books of account, by the debtor for three years immediately preceding the bankruptcy or the making of the assignment.

(d) That such amendments to this Act be brought into force in the various Provinces of Canada only on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the Province, thereby allowing any Province wishing to be excluded to remain outside the operation of these amendments.

TOTAL WHEAT YIELD IN 1924

The total yield of wheat in Canada for the year 1924 is finally estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 262,097,000 bushels, from 22,055,710 acres, as compared with 474,199,000 bushels from 22,671,864 acres in 1923 and with 326,258,640 bushels from 21,142,824 acres, the average for the five years 1919 to 1923. The average yield per acre for all wheat in 1924 was 11.9 bushels, as compared with 21 bushels in 1923 and 15.4 bushels, the average for the five years 1919 to 1923.

COUSIN OF SENATOR WHITE

In the article on the fight for amendments to the Bank Act, published on page four of the issue of January 15th, it was stated that R. S. White, who received an honorarium for the preparation of a pamphlet for the Canadian Bankers' Association, was a "brother" of Senator Smeaton White. This should have read "cousin." The amount of the honorarium was $10,000, not "$10,100", as printed.

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EDITORIAL

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA FOR THE YEAR 1925

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Ex-Officio

Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Balntree Mrs. J. W. Field, Widewater

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

In no previous Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta have the spirit of unity, the desire for full discussion of all issues brought forward, and for concentration on constructive policies been more apparent than in the Seventeenth Convention held in Calgary last month. In spite of the still excessively large number of resolutions submitted for consideration, there were few which did not receive adequate discussion, and there was an all-pervading tolerance which made for efficiency in debate.

The reports presented to the Convention revealed steady progress made during the past year in the development of co-operative marketing enterprises. Today there is no existing need in Alberta for discussion of the principles of co-operative marketing, and the delegates' interest centred in the practical measures by which these principles may be applied with success. The Convention will undoubtedly stimulate activity throughout the Province in support of the new Pooling undertakings.

The U. F. A. members of the House of Commons came to a decision which the Convention endorsed, affirming their solidarity as a legislative group. The delegates expressed their confidence in the sincerity of these representatives, and defined with greater clearness the principles of political action laid down by the Conventions of 1919 and 1920.

At no other Convention of recent years has there been closer attention to business. The delegates declined to abandon any of the business sessions and there was little thinning of the ranks up to the time of the adjournment.

* * *

The reports of the Annual Convention commenced in this issue will be continued in "The U.F.A." of February 15th. In the current number two of the most important features of the Convention have been dealt with at some length, and a partial record of the daily proceedings is given. We regret that it has been necessary to hold over a number of important letters, as well as news of Locals and District Associations.

* * *

Any sound policy for Canada must aim first to retain in this country those who are already here. Every dollar spent in making conditions sufficiently attractive to retain settlers who have experience of our conditions, but have been victims of the recent policy of deflation, or of drought conditions, will be worth more to the country than any sum which can be sent in "Painting Canada in attractive colors", for the purpose of inducing new settlers to come.

* * *

"HASTY" ACTION AND SECOND THOUGHTS

The storm of protest and condemnation aroused by the character of the recent British ultimatum to Egypt has apparently not been without some effect. Austen Chamberlain, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has apologetically admitted that the action taken was "hasty"—a strong term in the language of diplomacy, and exceptionally so when applied to an action, sanctioned by his own department, which created strained relations with friendly powers and might well have involved Great Britain, and contingently Canada, in serious international complications.

Not only has this admission been made, but one of the most aggressively commercial features of the ultimatum has been modified. The ultimatum to which the Egyptian Government was compelled to submit included, among other requirements, a demand that Egypt should surrender all rights in the waters of the Nile, upon which the economic life of the country depends. The publication of these terms caused the shares in the Sudan cotton syndicate in which men prominent in public and business life in Britain are heavily interested, to soar to high figures. The fact that Egypt might not actually be deprived of adequate water for crop production is beside the point. The right to this supply was denied. Objection in particular to this demand was raised in the press of every foreign friendly state, and by large and disinterested sections of the British public.

Mr. Chamberlain finally announced in the British House of Commons: "The requirement of an unlimited supply of the Nile water for the irrigation of the Gezira was withdrawn, and a joint board is to be set up, representing Great Britain and Egypt, under a neutral chairman, to decide how much water can be spared for this purpose without affecting Egyptian needs."

* * *

We do not believe that the best interests of Canada, or of the British people themselves, can be served by suppressing criticism based on essential facts, of policies which might lead to serious consequences for both.

Egypt, it is true, is many thousands of miles from Canada. But if action taken many thousands of miles away should at any time involve the Dominion in international difficulties, distance might quickly be obliterated.

It was stated in the press that the terms of the ultimatum had the approval of the Dominion Governments. We have the best of reasons for stating that so far as Canada was concerned, such was not the case, and it might be (though this we do not know), that the attitude of this Dominion exerted a not entirely negligible influence on the British Foreign Office.

(Continued on page 22)

Annual Convention Unanimously Urges Early Completion of the Work of Organizing Co-operative Pools

Offers Continued Assistance and Influence of the U. F. A. in Furtherance of Marketing Plans — Proposes Remuneration of Primary Organization for at Least Amount Involved in Launching Commercial Enterprises and Assisting Them When Established—Pool Discussion Feature of Wednesday's Session

Expressing approval of the action taken to carry into effect the resolution of January, 1924, calling for the creation of new co-operative marketing undertakings, the U. F. A. annual Convention this year unanimously urged the boards of the Livestock, Poultry and Dairy Pools to bring the new Pools into operation at the earliest possible date, and pledged the assistance of the organization in making the Pools successful.

ENTIRELY LEGITIMATE PROPOSAL TO POOLS

The afternoon devoted to the subject of co-operative marketing was one of the most profitable of Convention week, and, judging by the tone of the discussion, and the spirit displayed by the delegates, the plan of the new marketing associations has been most favorably received everywhere, and the membership of the U. F. A. will enter with enthusiasm into the work of organization.

The new Pools which are being brought into being as the result of the educational and organizational work of the U. F. A. will be asked to remunerate the Association to an amount at least as great as the outlay necessary in launching the enterprises and assisting them when they have been established.

Speaking in support of the resolution in which such remuneration is asked, Herbert Spencer of McCafferty Local pointed out that the U. F. A. had been the pioneer of all the co-operative marketing undertakings, that it had been fighting for their establishment for years and that all farmers, whether members of the U. F. A. or not, obtained the benefits resulting from these efforts of the organization. The U. F. A. had wiped out its deficit in 1924, it was true, but it had been able to do so because the President had accepted no salary, while organization work had been largely suspended. The proposal contained in the resolution was entirely legitimate, said Mr. Spencer, and provided a very satisfactory way of meeting the heavy outlays incurred by the Association in promoting co-operative marketing enterprise.

The report of the Co-operative Marketing Committee of the U. F. A., presented by the chairman, S. S. Sears, outlined the various steps taken during the year to carry into effect the mandate of last year's Convention. The committee consisted originally of Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield and Messrs. S. Lunn, A. R. Brown and S. S. Sears, who set to work immediately after last year's Convention to gather statistics and make a careful survey of the field.

On February 15th the committee met the Co-operative Marketing Committee of the Provincial Government, and "after a very thorough discussion Mr. Brownlee stated that in his opinion it would be much better . postpone further action in view of the fact that no suitable legislation existed by which satisfactory incorporation could take place, and the Government were going to bring down a new Co-operative Marketing Act under which commodity co-operatives could incorporate on a satisfactory basis. He further stated that he would be willing to give whatever assistance was necessary to work out the details of the different marketing associations on a Pool basis, as the demand arose and the volume of these commodities was sufficient to carry the overhead.

"The Co-operative Marketing Act," the report continued, "was not passed until along towards Spring. The session of the Legislature did not close until April, and as the work on the land had already commenced it was thought inadvisable to go ahead at that time."

A report was made to the Central Board in July, and on recommendation of the Committee its membership was brought up to the full strength of seven by the addition of Messrs. A. B. Claypool, Nelson Smith and R. A. Van Slyke.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ALREADY BEING MADE

"In the meantime, however," the report stated, "considerable progress was being made in co-operative thought and endeavor throughout the Province, accounted for by several splendid articles in 'The U. F. A.' Consequently producers themselves were calling meetings and committees were being appointed to prosecute more vigorously the work of organization.

"In view of this fact the Co-operative Marketing Committee, at a meeting held in July had a very thorough discussion as to the best policy to pursue in order that overlapping might be avoided by the different co-operative committees in the field."

The report then outlined the action taken at Lacombe on July 31st, when a Provincial Livestock Board was appointed; the creation of a Provisional Board for the Dairy Pool; the completion by the Marketing Committee of details of organization of the Poultry Pool in accordance with the resolution of last year's U. F. W. A. Convention; the decision to launch a joint membership campaign for the three Pools, and the distribution, through the Co-operative Marketing number of "The U. F. A." of copies of each of the contracts to the farmers. "This edition was mailed to approximately 47,000 farmers,and created widespread interest," the report continued. "Since then numerous contracts have been returned signed up and showing a fine spirit of co-operation on the part of the farmers of this Province."

FORTUNATE IN BROWNLEE'S JUDICIOUS COUNSEL

After reviewing the rapid progress made by the co-operative marketing movement in the United States, the report expressed thanks for valuable assistance freely given by officials and members of the Wheat Pool, and appreciation of "the splendid spirit of co-operation shown by the Marketing Committee of the Provincial Government and the Attorney General and his department. We were exceedingly fortunate in having the experience and judicious counsel of Mr. Brownlee, recognized as one of the foremost authorities on co-operative marketing on this continent. Without this assistance, the formation of these Pools would have been much more difficult, and could not have proceeded with the confidence and assurance that they did."

The report concluded with one word of warning. The greatest danger lay "in too ambitious beginnings, too eager expectations, which breed early disappointments and discouragement, with the consequence that some dissatisfaction is bound to be expressed by those who are impatient to show sensational results. Keeping these things in mind it is the supreme duty of those who are desirous of giving a permanence and prosperity hitherto unknown to the agricultural life of this country, to get behind this movement and do all in our power to elevate agriculture to its rightful place — the most cherished occupation on God's footstool."

Convention Resolutions on the New Pools

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Annual Convention on Jan. 21st:

1. After hearing the plans of organization outlined by the different Provisional Boards of the different Co-operative Pools now being organized on instructions received at last year's Convention, and being of the opinion that these Pools will be of material benefit to the producers in this Province.

Therefore be it resolved, that we urge these Boards to bring the Pools into existence as soon as possible, and offer our assistance and influence in procuring the necessary number of contracts to ensure the successful operation of these Pools.

REMUNERATION FROM POOLS

2. Whereas, the U. F. A. is the birthplace of all the farmers' commercial enterprises, and,

Whereas, to launch these enterprises is a big drain on the treasury of the U. F. A., and,

Whereas, non-members receive equal advantages from these enterprises as members do;

Therefore be it resolved, that the U. F. A. ask remuneration from these commercial enterprises to the amount of at least the money involved in launching same and helping out the enterprises after once being established.

STEVENS ON PLANS OF LIVESTOCK POOL

An exhaustive and valuable report on the Livestock Pool, containing much valuable information on the plans of the Provisional Board, on the means by which success may be achieved by the Pool, was delivered by W. F. Stevens, Secretary of the Pool. Mr. Stevens, who is recognized as an outstanding authority on livestock matters and livestock markets, pointed out that "the selling strength of an organization varies according to the extent to which it controls the annual available output of the commodity which it handles," but that this was subject to the condition that "all parties get an equal percentage of the different grades of animals offered for sale." If one firm got the bulk of the inferior, the firm that handled the better animals would exercise the greater influence on the market and have the greater selling strength. "Hence," said Mr. Stevens, "a large amount of co-operative effort will have to be carried on between the central organization and the contract signers to the end that the number of animals marketed by the organization and classed as 'good' shall at least equal the number classed as 'fair' or 'common'."

Mr. Stevens urged all persons interested in the Pool to ascertain first the districts in which they belong, and the names and addresses of the organizing directors for these districts, and then to consult the directors.

ACTIVE CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAIRY POOL

In the course of a short talk on the Dairy Pool, N. S. Smith, M.L.A., said that the location of creameries and the business of these plants were not the concern of the Pool for the moment, except that the larger the volume of the sign-up the more effective would be the organization in securing better prices for the producers. The co-operative Pool would stimulate an even more rapid advancement than had been recorded of late in the quality of cream produced and butter manufactured. Mr. Smith announced that an active campaign to secure signatures for the Dairy Pool contract would be launched immediately following the Convention. Demands had been received from practically every corner of the Province for further work to be done, and if these formed any criterion, there could be "no doubt as to the result of the sign-up campaign."

"The Provisional Board," he said, "have tried to carry out the instructions of the Convention of 1924, have tried to deal with the subject on sound economic principles, and to be conservative in their statements, so that the producers will not believe that they are reaching forward to get a gold brick through the co-operative marketing of the dairy product. As a Provisional Board we cannot do more than direct the sign-up campaign. As a Convention you can be responsible for a successful sign-up campaign or otherwise as you determine. If you are a member of a local district Association, get behind your district association and put over the drive in that territory. If you are a member of a U. F. A. Local go back to the Local and discuss the proposition and assist in the campaign.

"Co-operation is like a ship—sails better with all sails filled. Unlike the ordinary ship, however, it takes more than wind to make the ship of co-operation move forward. Besides, many a ship has been driven on the rocks because of too much air, both hot and cold."

MRS. SCHOLEFIELD REPORTS ON DAIRY POOL

Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, convener of Marketing of the U. F. W. A., in reporting to the joint Convention, said in part: "I feel that there are two points of outstanding interest I want to make, the first being that notwithstanding the cold water thrown on our suggestion and resolution of last year, we have an Egg and Poultry Pool which, although not yet functioning, is in existence. . . . The second item I wish to draw attention to is the improvement in the quality and quantity of our produce. This does not mean that we can afford to let up on our improvement—we must go ever on and on to better things, in egg production as in everything else. The number of birds on the farms is increasing yearly. The available records now show about 7,214,819 birds (6,442,216 of these being fowl), at a value estimated at $4,488,040. The number of birds estimated in 1921 was 4,963,565, each year since showing roughly one million increase. In the number of poultry on the farms in Canada, Alberta stands second best, only exceeded by British Columbia." The average per farm for Canada, said Mrs. Scholefield, was 63.9, and for Alberta alone 79.9, and British Columbia 98.7.

Stating that the estimated number of egg producing hens on the farms in Alberta was 4,840,000, and the yearly production 72, at an average price of 20 cents per dozen, the speaker estimated the value of the egg crop at $5,796.000, while the value of the live poultry crop was estimated at $780,000, a total of $6,576,000.

SUCCESSFUL EGG POOLS IN OTHER PROVINCES

Mrs. Scholefield stated that the efforts being made in co-operative marketing in Alberta were being watched closely in Saskatchewan, and that an inter-Provincial Pool might be the outcome. The Egg Pool in Manitoba, as far as could be gathered, had been most successful, and Saskatchewan and Ontario producers had reaped substantial benefits from their Pools.

The report dealt further with the progress of the dairy industry, and pointed out that there are now about 160 beekeepers in the Province, with a production in 1924 of nearly 60,000 lbs., worth nearly $15,000.

CONTRACT SYSTEM WOULD HELP WOOL GROWER

"If ten thousand sheep owners were under contract for the sale of their 1925 crop we should be able to sell to much better advantage," declared Manager Tisdale of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, at the close of an address in which he reviewed the marked successes achieved by the Wool Growers in spite of the fact that the contract system is not now in operation.

Since 1921, said Mr. Tisdale, the sheep population of Canada had fallen off by a million head, and the wool production by 67,000.000 lbs. In the period from 1917 to 1919, men who shipped through the Company made from 10 to 25 cents a pound more than those who sold in other ways. Then, in 1920 and 1921, prices "tobogganed." The average price in 1918 was 60 cents and ran up to a dollar, while the average of 1920-21 was only 18 cents. Some of the members at the end of these seasons owed their Company money, and one man, who had found himself in debt to the Company to the tune of $7, had been fighting it ever since, thereby losing much larger sums in subsequent years by not staying with the Company, selling his wool for 18 cents, when his neighbors', sold co-operatively, brought 26½ cents.

Mr. Tisdale said that from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 lbs. of wool per year were now handled by the Company, half of it being sold in Canada, where, owing to the breaking down of prejudice, it was now demanded extensively by our own manufacturers. Grade for grade, choice Canadian wool now stood on an equality with Australian, South American or South African wool.

All Plans Completed for Organization of the Poultry Pool

Meeting on January 26th Arranges Details of Drive—Pool First Sponsored by U.F.W.A.

In the following article dealing with the organization of the Alberta Poultry Pool, Mrs. Wyman states that the Pool Board are depending upon the farm women to do everything possible to facilitate the organization of the new enterprise. Large numbers of blank contracts are now in the hands of U. F. A. members, and additional contracts will be sent upon request. The head office of the Pool is at 216 Lougheed Building, Calgary.

The Board of the Alberta Co-operative Poultry Producers, Ltd., met on January 26th, 1925, and completed arrangements for the organization work of the Pool.

The Board consists of S. S. Sears, Nanton, Chairman; Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree, Secretary-Treasurer; and the directors, A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., Swalwell; N. S. Smith, M.L.A., Olds; A. R. Brown, Westlock, and H. C. McDaniel, Whitla.

Because of other pressing business, Stephen Lunn, of Pincher Creek, resigned from the Board, and H. C. McDaniel, Whitla, was elected in his place.

The Province has been divided up into seven districts to correspond with the number of members on the board. Each member has been allotted a certain district, and he is to take charge of the organization of that district.

The Dairy Pool members are using the same districts. The Livestock Pool districts are different, being organized as to shipping points. Wherever possible the directors of all three Pools are working advantageously together, each one talking all three Pools, and procuring signed contracts for the three Pools at one time. In this way the districts will be covered more quickly and efficiently and at the least possible expense.

As the directors will be busy in the country organizing, it was thought ad-

(Continued on page 17)

Unity and Concentration on Problems of Immediate Practical Importance, Features of Seventeenth Annual Convention

Sound Financial Position of Organization and Increasing Membership Shown in Statements for 1924—Delegates Anticipate Increased Activities in All Branches of Association in 1925

Dealing in a spirit of tolerance and fairness and goodwill with all the subjects under discussion, and displaying an unwavering determination to pass from present accomplishments in the field of economic and political reconstruction to greater things, the 486 delegates who participated in the Seventeenth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, in the Central Methodist Church, Calgary, from January 20th to 23rd, disposed of every one of the resolutions in the program and with every item of business brought before them. If the number of resolutions submitted is still somewhat too large to ensure in the four days' sessions lengthy discussion of all, no subject brought before the Convention was dealt with lightly, and the major questions which came under review were most thoughtfully considered and debated.

ORGANIZATION OF POOLS NEW PRACTICAL TASK

The Convention unanimously renewed its expression of faith in the principle of co-operative marketing, and pledged the Association to the practical task of assisting in the organization of the new Pools for the launching of which the U. F. A. is primarily responsible. Through the action, in the first place, of the Federal members themselves, the solidarity of the U. F. A. group at Ottawa was affirmed. The position of the organization as a group in active politics, and the relationships of the various units were more specifically defined, in a resolution which interpreted and amplified the resolutions of 1919 and 1920. An important resolution on financial reform which will be dealt with elsewhere, was adopted. The Convention expressed its desire for the closest co-operation with organized Labor. The directorates of the U. F. A. were reorganized, in order to meet, in the most satisfactory way, the new situation created by the redistribution of the Federal constituencies.

For the efficient manner in which the Convention business was disposed of a large share of credit is due to the chairmen. Messrs. Gardiner, Garland and Critchlow, who combined impartiality and fairness with an evident determination to discourage premature decisions, and to allow full scope for free debate.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD JOIN THE U. F. A.

Promptly at 10 a.m. on January 20th, President Wood called the Convention to order, and after the singing of "O Canada," and the invocation by Rev. H. W. Avison, an address of welcome was delivered by Lieutenant-Governor Brett, who declared that the increasing membership in the organization was evidence of the "splendid spirit of the people of Alberta." The Lieutenant-Governor commended the co-operative marketing movement, and the work which the U. F. A. had done and was doing to further it. "I can see no reason why every farmer in Alberta should not join this Association," he declared.

U. F. A. MEMBERSHIP INCREASES IN 1924

As this issue goes to press the membership for 1924 stands at 15,481, but as dues for last year are still being received, final figures will not be available for some time to come. The total membership for 1923 was 14,626.

Premier Greenfield said that to be present at the U. F. A. Convention was "like home coming" to him. As an aggressive unit in the farmers' movement, the U. F. A. had been of real benefit to Canada as a whole, and had done much to create in this country an intelligent public opinion. The value of its work could not be measured in dollars and cents alone. It sought real progress based on sound reason, without regard to passion or prejudice. To teach the people to do their own thinking was the most valuable work the U. F. A. could accomplish.

That the co-operative marketing of grain was now firmly established in practice was almost entirely due to the farmers' organizations, said the Premier, and there was reason to be proud that Alberta had led the way.

"I do not think we need be ashamed of our political effort," said the Premier. "I believe it was worth while and will continue to be worth while."

Mayor Webster extended the heartiest good wishes of the people of Calgary to the delegates and visitors and wished the Convention success.

GARDINER MAIN CHAIRMAN OF CONVENTION

On recommendation of the Board the Convention agreed that one chairman and two assistant chairmen should be elected, and Messrs. Robert Gardiner, M.P., E. J. Garland, M.P., and O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., were nominated. Mr. McPherson withdrawing. Mr. Gardiner was elected chairman, and additional nominations for vice-chairmen were Messrs. R. Cates, H. MacKenzie, Col. Robinson, George MacLachlan, M.L.A., and H. Critchlow. Upon the first four withdrawing, Messrs. Garland and Critchlow were declared the vice-chairmen. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President, acted as the Convention Secretary.

HOW THE U. F. A. DIRECTORATES ARE REDISTRIBUTED

At the Annual Convention, directorates in the U. F. A. were changed to conform in a general way with the new Federal Constituencies. Instead of twelve directors there are now fifteen.

By Constitutional Amendment it was provided that one director should be elected from each of the new Federal Constituencies, with the exception of Peace River, East and West Calgary, and East and West Edmonton.

Peace River is divided into two directorates, owing to the great extent of the territory, the boundary between "Peace River North" and "Peace River South" being the northern boundary of Township 66.

The two Calgary Constituencies are combined under one directorate, and the same plan is followed in respect to the two Edmonton Constituencies.

Convention committees were appointed as follows: Credentials, J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., G. E. Roose, J. K. Sutherland; Resolutions, I. D. Taylor, J. P. Watson, S. J. Ewing; Order of Business, S. Lunn, A. F. Aitken, A. R. Brown; Redrafting Committee, W. J. Jackman, with power to add.

In his Annual Address, which is published in full in this issue, President Wood reviewed the progress made in co-operative marketing, and discussed briefly the political situation. The address was received with great applause.

PERMANENT BASES OF CIVILIZATION

"Looking back over the work of our organization for 1924, we are impressed with the very marked growth in stability, in definiteness of purpose, and in conscious group activity," declared Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the U. F. W. A., in the course of a very fine and eloquent address in which she dwelt upon the work of the past year and plans for the future. "In the final analysis," said Mrs. Gunn, "the permanence and progress of civilization depend on the mental calibre and physique of its citizenry." Pointing out that the problem of racial improvement is not a simple one, since it is inextricably bound up with the elimination of poverty and war, which are fruitful sources of racial deterioration, she suggested that the obviously feeble minded should be supervised and protected with a view to the weeding out of undesirable strains.

Mrs. Gunn laid emphasis on the importance of quality in immigration, and declared that the public weal rather than the interests of steamship and transportation companies, should be the first consideration in immigration regulations. She laid emphasis on the importance of Junior work, and made a special plea for the help of all U. F. A. members in the coming year in bringing a greater number of women into active work in the organization, either in the U. F. A. itself or in the women's section.

SEEKING TO UNDERSTAND CAUSES OF WAR

Speaking of the world situation, Mrs. Gunn said that while on the surface affairs presented a scene of indescribable confusion, "and it would appear that the welter of war from which we have just emerged was but the forerunner of greater evils to come," encouragement and hope were to be found in the strong determination manifest among the people "to understand the underlying causes of war, in order to remove them," and in the efforts being made to promote international friendship.

"As the older statesmen, with their di-

plomacy and strategy, pass away," Mrs. Gunn concluded, "we can envision Sir James Barrie's fu[illegible] when more youthful minds with their larger friendships guide affairs, and 'with their vision the old earth and the old humanity, of selfishness, and prejudice, and hate, may pass away'."

ABLE ADDRESS ON THE JUNIOR BRANCH

A very able report on the work of the Junior Branch was presented by Donald Cameron, Jr., the President, who said that the more active interest taken by the seniors in this branch of the organization was most encouraging to those who were endeavoring to build up an effective farm young people's organization in Alberta. "Unless we have the active co-operation of all the parents," he said, "we are not going to achieve the maximum results."

Mr. Cameron believed that the Junior Branch was stronger and more vigorous than at any previous time since its formation, in spite of the fact that its numerical strength might not be so great as in some former years, due in large measure to the adverse economic conditions which the people on the farms had experienced. The educational value of University Week was emphasized and the Junior President pointed out that "the economic group is the foundation stone of our organization; upon that basis we find the community of interests common to all who earn their living in the profession of agriculture, and upon that basis we arrive at the common goal that will eventually unite all members of the farming class wholly regardless of their political opinions and prejudices."

ASSOCIATION SURPLUS $640.52 IN 1924

Following the adoption of the report of the Central Board, financial statements were presented. For the financial year ending November 30th, the revenue statement showed a surplus of $640.52. Dues paid during the year totalled $25,988.47, including $21.871.32 from U. F. A. Locals, $3,645 from U. F. W. A. Locals, $12 from women in U. F. A. Locals, $88.95 from Juniors in U. F. A. Locals, $241.20 from Junior Locals, $45 from members at large, and $85 Life Membership fees. In addition to these the substantial sum of $6.319.65 was received in payment of arrears of dues for years prior to 1924. The grant from the United Grain Growers totalled $4.772.25. For the rent of equipment to "The U. F. A.," official organ of the Association, a charge of $534 was made.

The statement indicated general expense of the Association was $4.195.90, the expense of U. F. A. Executive meetings held during the year being $271.60; of U. F. A. Board meetings, $1.737.25; of U. F. W. A. Executive meetings, $354.20; of U. F. W. A. Board meetings, $1.050.15. President Wood had not accepted his salary from the organization during the past year, there being an item of $667.50 for President's expenses only, and an item of $115.20 for expenses of the President of the U. F. W. A.

Organization expenses totalled $2,595.67, and expenses of the various committees, $1,703.74, the largest item being $782.90 by the Co-operative Marketing Committee. Central Office expenses totalled $3 676.62, and salaries $4.013.40

In the Life Membership Fund there was shown a sum of $2 993.91, and a reserve to take care of organization expense accounts totalled $3,175.88.

U. F. A. CENTRAL BOARD COMMITTEES FOR 1925

Co-operative Marketing — S. Lunn, H. C. McDaniel, Mrs. J. W. Field.

Education—Mrs. R. B. Gunn, A. R. Brown, Hugh F. Spencer.

Transportation—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, W. F. Bredin, E. R. Rasmussen.

Grain Marketing—S. S. Sears, S. J. Ewing, C. Jensen. (To confer with W. J. Jackman.)

Banking and Credit—G. Bevington, A. F. Aitken, J. K. Sutherland, Ira D. Taylor.

Central Office—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, S. J. Ewing.

Livestock and Chilled Meats—G. E. Roose, A. Rafn, G. Storie.

Newspaper—H. W. Wood, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, W. N. Smith.

Commerce and Agriculture—H. W. Wood.

Taxation—G. H. Biggs, D. Sinclair, H. O. Braden.

Senior Committee Junior Branch—Mrs. R. B. Gunn, H. E. G. H. Scholefield.

A question was asked by H. MacKenzie in reference to an item of $50 to William Irvine, M.P., Mr. Scholefield replying that Mr. Irvine at great personal expense had devoted many weeks of his time in assisting in a membership drive last winter, which had been of great value to the Association, and that this item was to reimburse him for a portion of the expense incurred. Delegates from many parts of the Province spoke of the splendid service Mr. Irvine had freely given to the Association.

On motion of Col. Robinson of Munson, a vote of appreciation to the President and Board "for the very careful and efficient manner in which they had carried on the business of the Association during the past year" was unanimously adopted.

The revenue statement of "The U. F. A.," the official organ of the Association, showed a surplus of $806.86 on the twenty-four regular issues, after setting aside reserve. No provision for the financing of the extra weekly numbers called for by the Convention last year, to provide adequate reports of the session of the Legislature, had been made by the Convention, and the cost of these was accordingly provided for in the revenue statement of the Association.

SECRETARY OF C. C. A. ADDRESSES CONVENTION

A comprehensive report on the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was presented by J. W. Ward, Secretary of the Council, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Ward outlined the work of the Council, describing the action taken by the delegation which presented legislative demands to the Ottawa Government last year, and the important results obtained, such as reductions in the tariff, restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, etc. Much attention had been given to transportation problems, upon which reports had been published during the year. The Secretary concluded with a reference to the recent mortgage conference. The report was received and a resolution was unanimously adopted thanking Mr. Ward for his services in presenting it.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF MEMBERSHIP DUES

Proposals to consolidate the Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations dues with those of the Locals and Central Office called forth very full discussion during the course of the Convention, the matter being raised on Tuesday by proposed constitutional amendments submitted by the Red Deer Federal Constituency Association and the Craigmyle District Association, and finally dealt with on Friday, when a substitute amendment by J. K. Sutherland was introduced and all the proposed amendments were rejected. The first two proposed amendments were distributed to the Locals before the Convention. Mr. Sutherland's motion proposed that the Central Board should prepare an amendment for consideration at the next Convention, to provide, first, that U. F. A. dues should be Local and Central dues, together with such Federal and Provincial Constituency dues as are necessary in the various constituencies, and further, that any member who might indicate his desire not to support any particular constituency activity should be allowed to indicate his desire on the stub of the receipt from his Local Secretary; and that the money which would otherwise have gone to the constituency should then be allocated either to the Local or to the general revenue of the U. F. A., at the discretion of the member.

Speaking on Tuesday, I. D. Taylor endorsed the principle of consolidation, supporting the Red Deer proposal that out of the total $3 now paid, $2 go to Central, and 50 cents to the Local, and 25 cents each to the Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations. Mr. Taylor said that his experience had convinced him that the present U. F. A. membership fee could not indefinitely remain as low as at present, but in view of the difficult situation prevailing in many parts of the Province, did not favor increasing the fee this year.

A delegate at this point objected to compulsory payments to the "political branch" of the organization, causing Col. Robinson to ask, "Is the U. F. A. as an organization, in politics?", the chairman, Robert Gardiner, replying that the U. F. A. had taken political action.

Hector MacKenzie of Fairgrove Local called attention to the difficult situation which prevailed in his district, and remarked that even if consolidation meant the loss of a few disgruntled members, they would come to their senses later.

P. Bilwiller of Richdale said that there was not a Local that did not need its full dollar. It was desired to add the constituency dues to the existing amount.

(Continued on Page Eighteen)

PLAN TO PUBLISH WEEKLY DURING SESSION

In accordance with the recommendation of the Annual Convention, it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements may be made for the publication of weekly issues of "The U. F. A." during the forthcoming session of the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

"We, the delegates of the United Farmers of Alberta in Annual Convention assembled, desire at this time to express our appreciation of the clear, concise and unbiassed reports of the last session of the Legislature of the Province of Alberta contained in the special issues of our official organ, 'The U. F. A.', and to recommend to the Board that Provision be made for their continuance for the coming session."

Only Official Organ

The Convention also adopted the following with one dissentient:

"That 'The U. F. A.' be considered the only official organ of the Association."

A Brief Review of the Women's Convention

By Mrs. F. E. Wyman.

The evening session on Friday, January 23rd, 1925, brought to a close the Eleventh Annual Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta with a program completed and all business of the Convention finished. The consensus of opinion was that this had been the most successful Convention in the history of the organization.

From the moment when they first stepped into the reception room to be greeted by a cordial hand clasp, both delegates and visitors alike felt at home, and throughout the week a most cordial spirit of friendliness and good will pervaded the whole Convention.

DELIGHTFUL FEATURE OF CONVENTION WEEK

One of the most delightful features of Convention Week is the greeting of old friends and the forming of new. "This is my first Convention, but it certainly will not be my last", was a comment heard more than once. Many of the delegates and some of the speakers and fraternal delegates who had come but for a day or two made arrangements to stay for the entire Convention.

The Conveners' Reports, which embodied the work and research of the year, were exceptionally interesting and instructive. The discussions which followed from the floor of the Convention were both keen and intelligent, covering every phase of the question under consideration.

The addresses of the speakers were of a high order and were thoroughly enjoyed and appreciated. A pleasing and relaxing feature was the community singing and solos interspersed throughout the sessions.

The smoothness shown in the carrying out of the program and the business of the Convention, although several situations arose which had not been contemplated, showed careful preparation as to detail and splendid executive ability.

"What I admire about your women", one of the speakers said to her friend, "is the poise and dignity with which they accommodate themselves to every situation." This faculty of adaptation to circumstances is fostered in every farm home.

Just as the wild rose which in most places grows to height and graceful beauty, adapts itself to the dazzling sun and sweeping winds of the prairie, coming out of the ground in one short stem with only one or two exquisite fragrant blossoms, just so do our farm women adapt themselves to the pioneer life of the farm. And in that adaptation some thrifty virtues are acquired, of which possibly they may not be aware, or upon which they place no particular value, but which are nevertheless recognized and honored by other women.

MEMORIES WHICH WILL REMAIN

A charming event was the presentation of a corsage of flowers to the past presidents, and to the president and vice-presidents upon their re-election. The thought so beautifully conveyed was that work done by members of the organization in any capacity should not go "unhonored or unsung". The flowers will perish, it is true, but their message in memory remains, and so will the word of appreciation remain in the heart.

The marvel of it all is that our farm women of every creed and nationality, with multitudinous cares, can come together from all sections of this spacious Province, and, laying aside all thought of self and personal problems, study amicably together the questions of education, legislative injustices and social problems.

This Convention not only marks a progress in our organized farm women's movement; it has also generated a spiritual force which must be felt in every part of the Province.

U. F. W. A. BOARD, 1925

Standing, left to right: Mrs. W. H. Bailey, Waterhole (Peace River, North); Mrs. A. E. Postans, Heath (Battle River); Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Rollinson (Acadia); Mrs. A. B. Claypool, Swalwell (Bow River); Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet (Wetaskiwin); Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield (East and West Calgary); Mrs. S. J. Bentley, N. Edmonton (East and West Edmonton); Mrs. O'Neil, Claresholm (Macleod); Mrs. Angus Baker, Medicine Hat (Medicine Hat).

Sitting, left to right: Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, Ranfurly (Vegreville); Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau (Athabasca); Mrs. J. W. Field, Widewater (Second Vice-President); Mrs. R. B. Gunn, New Lindsay (President); Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree (First Vice-President); Mrs. C. Jensen, Magrath (Lethbridge); Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Rossington (Peace River, South); Mrs. R. Price, Stettler (Red Deer), was not present.

Strict Adherence to Business Principles Essential to Success in Co-operative Marketing, Declares President Wood in Ninth Annual Address

U. F. A. the Mother Organization of All Farmer Enterprises in Alberta—U. F. A. Plan of Political Action Is Not for Purpose of Gaining Power With Which to Dominate—President Discusses Bases of Co-operation With Urban Interests

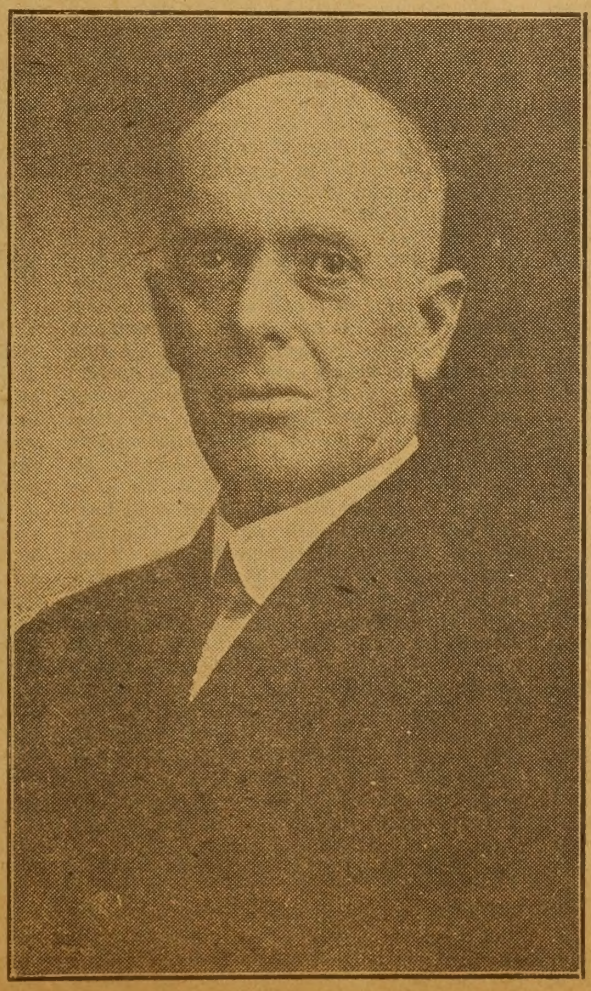
In his Ninth Annual Address, which is printed in this section, President Wood reviewed at length the progress which has been made in Co-operative Marketing, and indicated the lines along which he believed success could be assured. He declared that the soundness of the pooling system having been accepted, the sole problem now lies in its practical application. Discussing political affairs, the President stated that the political movement was inseparable from the Mother Organization and could not live without it. Speaking of the position of the U. F. A., he concluded, "On the whole, I do not think the membership of any organization ever came through so crucial a test and held so true."

A year ago the farmers of Alberta had threshed and were selling the largest crop, especially of wheat, that had ever been produced in the Province. While the 1923 wheat was sold at somewhat higher prices than was expected, the average price was much below the level of prices producers had to pay for all commodities that entered into production, including freight, interest, taxes and labor. The prices of other farm products were even lower than that of wheat. This wrong relationship of prices between what the farmer sells and what he has to buy had been even greater during the three previous years. This, coupled with the fact that the seasons had been indifferent, and crops very bad in many districts, had placed a financial burden on the Alberta farmers from which the magnificent crop of 1923 could give only the most temporary relief. However, it did give temporary relief and corresponding encouragement. Store accounts, interest, taxes, and other indebtedness were partially liquidated, and farmers all undertook their 1924 operations with more zeal and hope than for several previous years. The results of these operations were very different in different sections.

CONDITIONS OF 1924 DIFFICULT TO ANALYZE

Perhaps no year since the beginning of the organized efforts of the Alberta farmers has brought about conditions harder to analyze and estimate at their true significance than the year 1924. Climatic causes have produced results in certain sections covering large areas, that seem to be putting the final test on human endurance. The financial distress resulting from these conditions has not only unsettled and driven out many families, but the effects have reached out into all the organized efforts of the farmers of Alberta, and even extended their baneful influence to all other legitimate interests of the Province. In many districts the situation has become so serious that it would seem that man, in conflict with the elements, is waging a losing fight.

Wherever natural conditions are such that man cannot adjust himself to them on a co-operative basis, he can not hope to win. The great problem is to know just where and how these adjustments can be made. Perhaps they can be satisfactorily made in practically all the areas under consideration, but at the present time we do not know just how. That these conditions present a serious problem all will admit, and no serious minded citizen will fail to recognize his personal interest in its correct solution.



PRESIDENT WOOD

I regret that I am unable to offer a practical solution or to hold out a lively hope in any solution that has been offered. One thing seems certain, and that is, that we have no scientific knowledge on which we can base a hope that we can influence nature to adjust itself to meet our needs, so we can only succeed in so far as we can adjust ourselves to its known habits and conditions.

On the other hand, nature dealt more kindly with other districts, though these did not cover such large areas. The result was that these districts produced from fair to very good crops. As prices of all cereals are in better relation with prices of what the farmer has to buy than they have been for several years, farmers in these favored districts will be able to strengthen their financial position more this year than they did last. So we find that while Alberta only produced about one-third as much wheat as in 1923, a very large proportion of it was produced on much less than half the wheat growing area. This is more or less true of other cereals.

This brings about a condition under which a minority of the farmers will come nearer to prospering than they have since 1919, while the majority will lose all or more than they gained last year. Those who have fair crops, on account of better prices will put more money in the channels of trade than they did last year. On the other hand, at least half the farmers will have to reduce their expenditure to the irreducible minimum. While trade will have some fairly good support, that support cannot be normal, and trade will suffer generally, especially in the more unfortunate districts. Fortunately, what seems to be an increasing number are seeing that industry as a whole cannot maintain prosperity when agricultural stagnation has become chronic. But it is unfortunate that so many fail to see that agriculture cannot prosper when the prices of agricultural products remain for any length of time too far out of proper relation with prices of other commodities. In an endeavor to establish better and more stable relationship of prices farmers everywhere are turning to co-operative marketing of their products.

PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

A year ago the farmers of Alberta had just embarked on an effort to market their wheat co-operatively. For several years the farmers' organizations of the three Prairie Provinces had been considering this method of marketing

farm products, and efforts had been made to organize a Wheat Pool, but the first practical operation of such a Pool in Western Canada was begun in Alberta on October 29th, 1923.

This was late in the selling season to begin operations; the world's supply of wheat was above normal; the Canadian crop was the greatest ever harvested; the Pool had been hurriedly organized, and had no selling connections. The management of the Pool had no one to turn to for reliable advice and guidance in the practical operation of this new system of selling. Under these circumstances the most that could be reasonably hoped for was to avoid disaster, get established, and demonstrate the feasibility of the Pool system. All of these things were accomplished and a substantial margin of profit distributed to the grower members.

Before the beginning of the selling of the 1924 crop Saskatchewan and Manitoba had succeeded in getting the required sign-up of contracts and perfecting Provincial organizations. The three Provinces proceeded with the organization of an Inter-Provincial Pool with a combined membership of about 90,000 growers, representing approximately 11,000,000 acres of wheat. This larger Pool is now in operation with conditions and prospects favorable to a successful year's operations.

TESTING TIME OF THE POOL SYSTEM

The testing time of the Pool system of selling agricultural products has come. What we have done so far seems good; the principles seem sound, the growers seem to be earnestly behind the movement with faith in its success, and practical operations so far seem to warrant the hope that is in us. But the system is not yet established. On the contrary, we have just started and have yet a long road ahead of us to final success. In the process of development every weak point will become manifest, and a breakdown at one point might cause a collapse of the whole enterprise. But perhaps before trying to analyze our weaknesses we had better deal briefly with our strength, as strength is the foundation on which to build, while weakness is a thing to be avoided or overcome.

In the first place, in order to succeed, the principles of co-operative marketing must be sound. This is of the greatest importance, as it is the very foundation of the enterprise. On this foundation our superstructure must be built, but no superstructure, however wisely built, can endure after the foundation has crumbled. We have examined these principles most carefully and critically and believe them sound. They have stood the test of the criticism of reactionaries and those whose personal interests are opposed to co-operative marketing. In fact, every hostile attack that has been made on them seems only to magnify their strength.

The commodity to be marketed belongs to the producers who are marketing it. They are not engaged in trade—buying and selling—but have only to sell that which belongs to them. This puts them in a very strong position, provided there is a legitimate and real demand for their product. In the case of wheat this demand is real and world-wide.

But it is objected that wheat is a world-wide product and the output is so enormous that a Pool, even though a large one, can have little or no real selling strength. Against this we know that an individual has no selling strength on the world's wheat market, and we have demonstrated that even a small Pool has. As the system grows Pools will increase, membership multiply, and strength increase, till the wheat of the world will be sold under that system. Then will the producers of wheat have at least as much efficiency in dealing with the price as the buyer has.

All this might seem to indicate that there are no weak points to deal with and no danger to fear, but we must not forget that so far we have only been dealing with the principles, and while these principles may be, and I believe are, absolutely sound, they will remain useless unless they can be put into practical operation. To put them into practical operation depends on the ability of those directly interested to do a really big, practical, new thing, in a thoroughly practical business way. This, in my opinion, is where the danger lies, and this danger is real. Are we big and practical enough to do the work that is before us?

PRACTICAL APPLICATION THE ONLY PROBLEM

Assuming, then, that our theory is right, and that the only problem before us is putting the scheme into practical operation and developing it to stability and perfection, this problem should be faced with all earnestness. It will be disastrous to shut our eyes against difficulties and depend entirely on blind zeal and enthusiasm. Perhaps the most disastrous thing possible would be to assume our own hopeless stupidity and ask for a superman to carry on this great work for us. This is the people's work and the people must do it or it will never be done. The very fact that the scheme calls for mass-action, mass-mobilization and mass-development is one of its strongest points of recommendation. Hired skill and hired advice we must have, but the ruling, guiding force must be the people, the developed "Common Sense of Most."

The wheat growers of the world produce approximately three and one-half billion bushels of wheat annually, thereby supplying the bread needs of the consuming world. It has taken five thousand years for the growers to develop this producing efficiency, but in all that time they have developed no efficiency in selling their product. During all that time we have no record of the world's wheat crop being intelligently sold by the producers. It is true that we have record of one North American crop having been intelligently sold for the producers, but not by the producers. They are just now trying to begin the inauguration of intelligent, systematic selling of their own product. This is a great undertaking, but not impossible. Surely we can not so exaggerate our inherent inefficiency as to think it impossible. Neither are we justified in so emphasizing that inefficiency as to think it will take as long to develop efficient selling as it has to develop efficient production, but he is stupid indeed who does not recognize the serious difficulties in the undertaking.

SYSTEM OF SELLING PURELY BUSINESS UNDERTAKING

While the development of a co-operative system of selling the world's crop of wheat is a great undertaking, it is a purely business one. To succeed means that we will at all times have to adhere to strict business principles and business methods. We must begin at the beginning, and develop solidarity step by step as we proceed. As a house is built up from the foundation, so must our system be built from basic things up to an all inclusive whole. The one great basic idea in our enterprise is better selling. That is the enterprise itself, and all things else are subsidiary and detail. In order to get in position to sell we had to mobilize a sufficient quantity of wheat and perfect organization for that purpose. This has been done and selling has already begun.

But selling involves many other things. It involves the establishment of connections throughout the wheat buying world. We have no reason to complain of the progress that has been made so far in this matter. It also involves finances, but I am glad to say that so far we have had little difficulty in this matter, and, if we continue to observe strict business precaution in keeping our security on a safe and sound basis, we have nothing to fear.

It also involves handling facilities, and while we, especially in Alberta, have been able to deal with this matter as satisfactorily as we had any reason to hope, the problem is by no means finally solved, nor is the final solution yet in sight. This is the most difficult, and perhaps the most dangerous secondary problem that is yet in sight. It is difficult for several reasons, principal among which are:

First, these facilities are already in existence, but belong to interests that are identified with the old selling system, and, very naturally, they do not feel very kindly toward handling Pool wheat that is going through a different system. It could hardly be expected that these two interests could make permanent working arrangements that would be entirely satisfactory to both, though I feel that I would not be doing justice to the Alberta elevator interests if I did not express appreciation of the spirit in which they have tried to deal with these problems.

ACQUIREMENT OF HANDLING FACILITIES

The second great difficulty is met with when we undertake to acquire our own facilities. This will unavoidably involve a tremendous outlay of capital, either in construction or purchase. And in either event it would involve the working out of a system of financing that would be perfectly fair and satisfactory to all members from the smallest to the greatest. It would also involve the inauguration of an elevator handling system in addition to our selling organization, which is not yet thoroughly established and stabilized as it should be. The one thing that stands out clearly in my mind is that this problem should be dealt with in the most careful, practical business way. Not with timid fear that prevents action and arrests progress, nor yet with reckless haste to get quick action though it endanger the success of the whole enterprise. In this, to my mind, is an element of real danger, and it grows out of what is the greatest potential strength of the Pool movement; viz. popular control.

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers are divided into three Provincial units, and composed of ninety thousand members. Each member in each Province has an equal voice in the control of Provincial Pool affairs. They are

undertaking to deal with practical business that they have never dealt with before. Each is, or should be, trying to solve the problems of the great institution with which he is connected. It would be foolish to say that each man has a different idea from all others, but it would be equally foolish to say that there is not a great variety of ideas as to business management. Some put primary things first and some secondary things. Some are practical and some impractical. None has a precedent to guide him. All are trying to find their way. The impractical are just as sure of their opinions and just as insistent on the adoption of their ideas as the practical. The management can neither adopt nor reject all suggestions. It can only consider all suggestions and then do what it sincerely believes to be in the best interest of the enterprise. Whatever the actions of the management, they can not please all. In fact, to try to do so would only be to court disaster. Dissatisfactions and criticisms are inevitable. Will sane practical business methods maintain in the management and be supported by the membership, or will impractical methods be adopted? This is a question which the future only can answer, but on the answer rests the fate of the Pool. If it is on the side of sane, practical business, nothing can destroy the Pool; if on the side of impractical business methods, nothing can save it.

WHEAT GROWERS OF CANADA ARE MAKING HISTORY

The mobilization of great popular forces to carry on business enterprises involves the coming together of large bodies of people to learn to understand what they are trying to do, to think in unison, and act in unison. When such forces are developed to such a degree of efficiency that intelligent team work can be carried on harmoniously, they will become the most powerful industrial forces in the world. But the first steps in such development are unavoidably dangerous, and the best efforts of all are required to make a safe passage. Each should make the best contribution he can to harmony, and as little as possible to confusion. Do your best thinking, but don't be too sure that you are exactly right and others are all wrong. Remember that no one knows all about it, and that you are not an exception. Keep one idea ever in your mind, that we are going together and we are going to succeed because we must. The wheat growers of Western Canada are making history; the eyes of the wheat growing world are on us, and I have an abiding faith that we will make good.

ORGANIZED CITIZENSHIP IN POLITICAL FIELD

Newest things usually excite most interest; consequently Co-operative Marketing is at present attracting the active attention of our membership rather than political affairs. This is perhaps as it should be, as there is a growing opinion that economic action takes precedence in social adjustments. But inasmuch as there is every indication that an election will be held before another Convention meets, it might be well to make a brief review of our political situation in order to get our bearings as accurately as possible and be thereby the better enabled to intelligently determine our future course.

In 1919 we determined to take political action as an organization. In doing this we definitely decided against the political party system and in favor of the organized citizenship group system. As this is the first clearly defined system that has ever been offered as a substitute for the old political party, it might be well at this time to restate a few facts regarding it.

In the first place, the U. F. A. is an economic class organization. A farmers' organization could not be anything else. The farmers are citizens, and they decided that they wanted to use their citizenship rights in political affairs more intelligently and more efficiently than they had been doing, or could hope to do through the political party system. They saw that self-controlled mass action could be carried on intelligently and efficiently only through highly developed organization. They had that organization and they decided to use it as the necessary machinery in carrying on their political activities. This gives us a political group organized on an economic class basis.

REQUIRE CO-OPERATION OF ALL MAJOR INTERESTS

The adjustment of industrial relationships is a matter requiring the co-operative efforts of representatives of all major industrial interests. Farmer representatives alone can not hope to go very far in making them, so we are asking other legitimate interests to send representatives to co-operate in this work. In dealing with Provincial affairs we might make the primary distinction as between Urban and Rural interests. It is true that there are many variations in Urban interests, and there are also variations in Rural interests, but the more general classification must come first. The best interest of the Province as a whole can not be served without co-operative team work between the Rural and the Urban forces. The first step in this process is to define relationships and begin to adjust them on such a basis that the best efforts of each will build up the interests of the whole.

This is a very general definition of the beginning of the process of political co-operation and order, as opposed to "opposition" and confusion. It goes without saying that many subdivisions on the basis of special interest will become manifest within each of these major divisions. For instance, Labor, which is principally but not entirely associated with the Urban interests, is already dealing directly with economic problems and selecting representatives to deal with political adjustments. The wheat growers, whose special interest is entirely within the general interests of Agriculture, are beginning to deal directly with their special economic interest, but in political adjustments they can depend entirely on the representatives of agriculture in general. So also with other special agricultural interests. The same may be said of most, if not all purely Urban special interests. The small town interests, especially in this Western country, are probably more closely and intimately connected with Agriculture, and their political working relationship should be accordingly close. Other interests, such as transportation, are for the service of the whole, and Urban and Rural are equally interested in proper adjustments in the interests of the whole.

NOT A QUESTION OF DOMINATION

This is not a question of gaining power with which to dominate. It is a question of practical co-operation. The all-important problem is to get industrial interests working together co-operatively in the interest of industry; to take politics out of the realm of professional control in the interest of politicians, and put it under the control of industrialism in the interest of industry. The farmers of Alberta have already made a start in the development of this new order. We have demonstrated what we can do in the intelligent exercise of our own citizenship by putting ourselves in a position to co-operate in a practical way with other industrial interests. But practical co-operation between Rural and Urban interests can not be carried on by agricultural representation alone—nor even by Agriculture and Labor. The general Urban citizenship must take its share of the responsibility and be properly represented. Our appeal to the Urban citizenship is to assume this responsibility and come to our assistance. This is their problem, and they must work it out themselves.

There is more or less of an inclination among our own people to "broaden out", take in, and wet-nurse the Urban citizenship in their political affairs. This would be turning back toward confusion and is impracticable. The Urban citizenship is not an infant that needs wet-nursing. It is an indifferent adult member of the family that needs awakening to its own responsibilities. The only question is whether it is asleep or dead. If it is asleep, its awakened brother agricultural citizenship must endeavor to awaken it and encourage it to come into action. If it is politically dead, all we can do is to await a resurrection, which I am persuaded will eventually come.

But the living question we have to deal with is, what are we going to do? Are we going on with the work we have undertaken, systematizing and developing strength to meet our citizenship responsibilities? Or are we going to turn back to wander aimlessly through the graveyards of the past, to consult the ghosts of political failures for a miraculous panacea for social disorder? The U. F. A. has put its hand to the plow, and cannot turn back without bringing on itself the consequent curse, unless it can be demonstrated that we are wrong.

If we are wrong, we must turn back.
If we are right, we must go forward.
Are we right or wrong?

THE U. F. A. THE MOTHER ORGANIZATION

Six years ago we defined a plan for inaugurating political activities. This plan was put in practical operation three and a half years ago. Our political movement is inseparable from the Mother Organization and could not live without it.

Eighteen months ago we began the organization of the Wheat Pool, which has been in operation for fifteen months. While the Pool is the product of the Mother Organization, it is separate from it, and a complete organization within itself. Other Pools are in the process of organization as the offspring of the same parent.

Is there a disposition among the people to regard the Mother Organization as having performed her function and become useless? If so, they are making a fatal error. The U. F. A. is the foundation strength of all the farmer organizations in Alberta. From the Mother Organization these sub-units have sprung.

(Continued on Page 15)

Solidarity of Legislative Group Affirmed, Following Conference of Members

Convention, Amid Great Enthusiasm, Renews Confidence in Representatives—Interpretation of Principles of Political Action Is Adopted for Guidance in Future Political Activities—Complete Unanimity in Convention Follows Thorough Discussion of Plan of Action

Amid the prolonged applause of all the delegates, who stood and cheered and cheered again, a resolution unanimously agreed upon by all the U. F. A. Federal members of Parliament, expressing their solidarity as a group, was adopted at the Thursday afternoon session of the Annual Convention. A statement by the Federal members was read to the Convention at their request by R. G. Reid, the Provincial Treasurer, and was followed by the resolution itself. The resolution was immediately moved and seconded from all parts of the hall, and carried with an enthusiasm which can have brought little comfort to the large delegation of Liberals headed by the president of the Alberta Liberal Association, who were present in the gallery, and had apparently anticipated a less harmonious settlement of the differences previously existing in the Federal field. The contrast between the enthusiasm of the Convention and the consternation displayed on the faces of these visitors was commented upon by the daily newspaper representatives in their accounts of the day's proceedings.

STATEMENT ENDORSED BY ALL MEMBERS

The statement presented by Mr. Reid was signed by the eight U. F. A. Federal members present in Calgary at the time, and subsequently by L. H. Jelliff, who arrived in the city during the course of the evening, while the endorsement of this document by D. M. Kennedy, who was in Ottawa on railway business in behalf of his constituents, was assured. The statement was as follows:

"The Chairman,
"U. F. A. Convention,
"Calgary.

"The U. F. A. Federal members recognizing the necessity of unity in the organization and realizing their responsibility to compromise their differences, have held a meeting and, having reached a unanimous agreement, would recommend to the Convention the following resolution for its consideration.

"Signed: by the U. F. A Federal members: Henry E. Spencer, W. T. Lucas, G. G. Coote, Alfred Speakman, D. W. Warner, E. J. Garland, D. E. Kellner, R. Gardiner."

The resolution which these members recommended to the Convention, as providing the basis upon which differences could be compromised, read in full:

"Whereas, the declarations of the U. F. A. enunciated by the Conventions of 1919 and 1920, form the basis of its political action and must be regarded as the principles which govern its political activities; and,

"Whereas, it was anticipated that many difficulties which could not be foreseen and provided for, would naturally confront the elected representatives in attempting to co-operate in the practical work of Parliament or of the Legislature;

"Therefore, this Convention does now affirm:

"That, while differences of opinion will naturally arise on specific questions, it is essential that the elected U. F. A. representatives, having in mind the guiding principles of the organization, shall maintain their solidarity as a group.

"And that, recognizing their responsibility to the organization and to the farming industry, they shall at all times be seized with the important duty which devolves on them of co-operatng in finding practical methods whereby they can further the aims and objects of the organization."

CONGRATULATIONS OFFERED TO MEMBERS

As the cheering in the body of the hall subsided, the following resolution, expressing the satisfaction of the Convention in the decisions arirved at, was read, and its adoption moved by President Wood and seconded by delegates in every quarter of the hall:

"Resolved that we offer the U. F. A. Federal members our sincerest congratulations for having determined to lay aside any differences that may have created any divisions that in any way impaired or may have impaired their efficiency as a Legislative group. We commend their manly action in coming before this Convention and frankly stating their determination regarding their future course. We in turn give them, all and severally, our blessing, renew our confidence in their sincerity of purpose in upholding the principles of our organization, and dealing to the best of their ability in the interest of good and wholesome legislation."

From every quarter there was renewed cheering. Then

Declaration of Principles of Political Action

The following interpretation of the resolutions of January, 1919, and January, 1920, on the subject of political action by the U. F. A., was adopted unanimously by the Annual Provincial Convention on Friday, January 23rd, 1925, after thorough consideration of all the clauses in the resolution:

Whereas, the 1919 U. F. A. Convention decided officially to go into political action, and passed a resolution authorizing the U. F. A. Locals of each constituency to use the U. F. A. organization machinery for the purpose of nominating and electing a U. F. A. candidate in that district, and,

Whereas there have arisen misunderstandings and differences of opinions, and different interpretations in regard to the terms of that resolution, especially regarding the following points, viz.:

1. Whom the elected candidate represents in his official capacity.

2. On what basis he is supposed to co-operate with other U. F. A. members, and on what basis all U. F. A. members are supposed to co-operate, in the interest of good legislation, with other political parties, groups or individuals.

3. In regard to "Constituency Autonomy." Just how far this autonomy extends, and where it ceases. Now, therefore, be it;

Resolved, that this Convention, speaking as the supreme U. F. A. authority, officially declares:

1st. That each elected member who has been nominated by the U. F. A. organization in any constituency, shall be known only as a U. F. A. representative, and shall be expected to attach himself to no other legislative group or party, and further, that each U. F. A. member is responsible directly to his own U. F. A. constituency organization and that organization is responsible to the U. F. A. organization as a whole.

2nd. That each candidate so elected shall be expected to co-operate as an individual with all other U. F. A. members, thereby forming and organizing a Parliamentary group unit; and that this U. F. A. group unit shall be expected to co-operate as such, with other Parliamentary parties, groups, or individual members, when practicable to do so in the interests of desirable legislation.

3rd. That each constituency shall have the fullest autonomy in nominating and electing a candidate, as outlined in the two above clauses, but this Convention specifically declares that no constituency shall have the right to use the U. F. A. organization in that constituency for the purpose of nominating and electing a candidate on any other understanding than that outlined above, in clauses one and two of this resolution. And, be it further;

4th. Resolved, that nothing in the above resolution shall be so construed as to prevent the U. F. A. Parliamentary group from acting with, and inviting into their group councils, individual Parliamentary members, especially those elected by other farmers' organizations, similar to the U. F. A., when a majority of the said U. F. A. group decide that it is expedient and advisable to do so. And be it further,

5th. Resolved, that when a bona fide farm organization, such as the U. F. A., from another Province, elects a group of legislative members, and these members organize themselves into a legislative group unit representative of that organization, it is the desire of this Convention that our U. F. A. legislative group should co-operate with such a legislative group or groups in the organization of a larger agricultural group containing all such Provincial groups, or as many as will so organize. And be it further,

6th. Resolved, that the principles and policies, as declared from time to time by the U.F.A. Conventions, broadly interpreted, shall be the general guiding influence of the U. F. A. members and the U. F. A. legislative group, and, that with these principles in mind, they are expected to use their best judgment in dealing, in a practical way, with all matters of legislation, in the interest of industry as a whole, and further, that the U.F.A. members and the U. F. A. legislative group shall not be considered as in any way bound by any declaration of principles, or any platform coming from any other source.

7th. Be it further resolved, that when a special service is required that calls for special training in order to render that service efficiently, the nominations for a constituency need not necessarily be limited to U. F. A. members, nor even to farmers. The object should be to select a candidate who will be loyal to the U. F. A. and capable of giving efficient service.

8th. Resolved, that while the constituency organization is the unit through which the political machinery is operated, this unit does not exist for that purpose only, but for the purpose of carrying on all U. F. A. activities of that constituency, therefore, we believe that it is misleading to call them Political Associations, and we advise that all U. F. A. units of our organization be called U. F. A. units only.

Robert Gardiner, who was in the chair, announced the next order of business, and the Convention proceeded in high good humor to deal with the routine business of the day.

PRINCIPLES ENDORSED AT FRIDAY SITTING

It was on Friday afternoon, on the initiative of John C. Buckley, M.L.A., chairman of the advisory committee representing the Federal constituencies, that the resolution interpreting in explicit terms the resolutions of 1919 and 1920, was considered by the Convention. The first seven clauses of this statement had been printed and circulated among the delegates, following a meeting of the advisory committee representing the Federal constituencies, who had adopted it unanimously on January 19th. The eighth clause was subsequently added and adopted.

In bringing the matter before the Convention on Friday, Mr. Buckley reported for the committee as follows:

"In accordance with the resolution of 1924, referring to the advisory committee the Declaration of Principles submitted to that Convention by the Council of Agriculture, your committee beg leave to recommend that it be received and filed, owing to the fact that this organization enunciated their own Declaration of Principles in the Conventions of 1919 and 1920;

"And at the request of some Federal constituencies who considered that the Principles upon which we entered politics should be more clearly defined, your committee considered them, and suggested the resolution printed and circulated through the Convention, but in view of the action taken yesterday, we await the decision of the Convention as to whether they wish to consider it any further or not."

There was a motion from the floor that the report be received, but an amendment that it be adopted was carried almost unanimously. The adoption of the terms of the printed resolution was then moved by Mr. Buckley and seconded by C. H Axelson. At this point President Wood intervened.

PRESIDENT URGES THOROUGH DISCUSSION

"We adopted in 1919 a resolution that I thought to be quite clear," he said. "This new resolution, if adopted, will be an interpretation of the resolution of 1919, and I therefore think that we should go over it clause by clause, very carefully indeed." So far as any misunderstanding between the Federal members was concerned, said the President, this had been dealt with in a very satisfactory way by the splendid action taken by these members on Thursday and ratified by the Convention. The differences which had arisen between the members at Ottawa formed a closed incident, and this more clear definition of the position of the organization as originally laid down in 1919, was intended for the future. Mr Wood called attention to the fact that a Federal election is approaching, and to the desirability, therefore, of a clear definition of the basis upon which the organization would enter any future campaign.

The Convention then discussed the resolution clause by clause, every clause but the first carrying unanimously, and the final adoption of the resolution as a whole being unanimous. The one delegate who voted against Clause One afterwards explained that he had not been, for the moment, quite clear as to its

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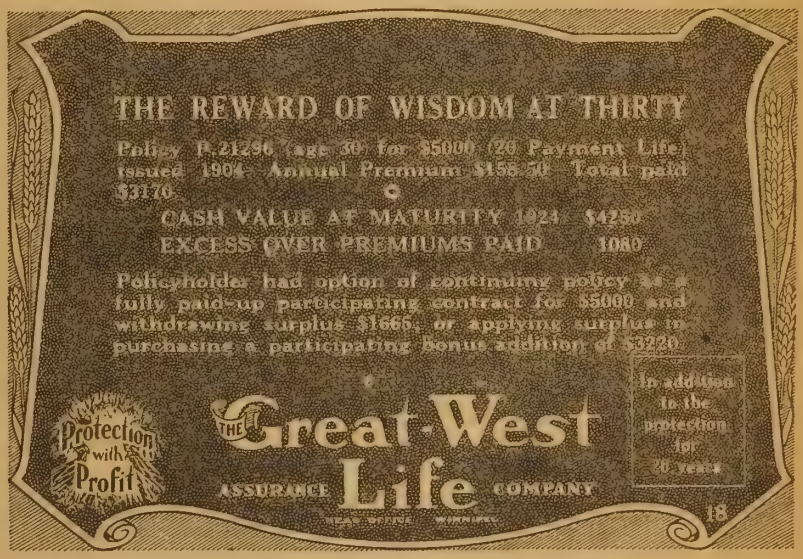

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meaning. In one or two cases delegates on the floor of the Convention (which had had the resolution in its hands for two days), moved the "previous question." This was not accepted, the desirability of full discussion being recognized.

Clause One was moved by A. Lunan and seconded by Mr. Unsworth, Lynch Staunton of Pincher Creek pointing out that the clause made the elected member absolutely responsible to the U. F. A. alone.

NATURE OF CONSTITUENCY AUTONOMY MADE CLEAR

J. P. Watson of Chinook emphasized the fact that in this clause the nature of the autonomy of constituency associations and their relation to the parent organization were clearly defined. The member was responsible directly to the constituency, but the constituency association in its turn was responsible to the parent organization.

In amendment of Clause Two, C. H. Conner of Milnerton Local moved that the words "may be allowed" should be substituted for the words "shall be expected," and there was a further amendment to strike out all the words after "parliamentary group unit." A delegate having moved that the vote be taken without further discussion, President Wood again protested that as the whole future policy of the U. F. A. would be affected by the action of the Convention in regard to the resolution before it, there should be no attempt to rush any of the clauses through.

At this point Winfield Scott of Telfordville Local rose to correct a statement in the press to the effect that he had expressed himself as opposed to political action by the U. F. A. "We have no quarrel with the U. F. A. being in politics," said he, "we only ask that as individuals there should be no control over our votes." Mr. Scott had voted for the U. F. A. candidates, but did not wish to dictate to any other elector as to how he should vote. A previous speech he had made had been misinterpreted in the press and he awoke to find himself "famous or infamous."

Mr. Hamilton of Lethbridge favored the amendment to the amendment on the ground that the declaration should be as simple as possible while A. Lunan of Partridge Hills Local contended. "It is possible to simplify too much, and thereby kill the purpose of the resolution." Mr. Fredericks said he had studied the resolution carefully, and for that reason wished to see it adopted as a whole, while Carl Axelson of Bingville and Archie Wells of Rosyth Local opposed any abbreviation of the clause. Both amendments were lost, receiving less than a handful of votes, and the clause was then adopted in its original form.

Clause Three was adopted on motion of T. Clarke of Rathwell and C. H. Conner and Clauses Four and Five were then carried.

RESPONSIBLE TO NO OUTSIDE BODY

J. P. Watson of Chinook remarked that Clause Six embodied a new principle, which would be of great value to the organization. In the past, under the party system, the parties had considered it necessary to have a "platform" built of planks carefully selected on account of their supposed "popular appeal." A platform had been "something to get in on," rather than to be carried out, and for this reason to many people had become an abomination. The U. F. A., through this clause, did away with the old conception of "a platform," declaring that the guiding influence under which our legislators should act was the U. F. A. Convention. The clause freed the elected members from being bound by any declaration of principles by any body outside of the U. F. A. itself.

Strong endorsement of Clause Seven was expressed by Mr. Maclin of Grande Prairie. The essential thing was to secure a representative who would serve the U. F. A. with maximum efficiency, whether he was a farmer or not.

Answering a question by Mr. Gothard of Ardenode, President Wood said that the object of the clause was apparently to make it quite clear to any constituency that if the constituency association desired to choose a man who was not necessarily a farmer, it should not be assumed that such action was unauthorized or contrary to the principles of the organization. The intelligence of the constituency organizations of course would determine what should be done in any particular instance, in which, perhaps, a representative possessed of expert knowledge might be required.

NO MORE "POLITICAL" THAN THE LOCAL

Moving the adoption of Clause Eight, Mr. Wood remarked that there had been a great deal of misunderstanding as to the function of the constituency associations. There was nothing to hinder these associations from dealing with all U. F. A. matters whatsoever, and they were as much U. F. A. bodies as any others. It would be more logical to speak of the Locals as "political" than of the constituency associations, for it was in the Locals that all political action, and all other U. F. A. action originated.

In view of the fact that the resolution adopted by the Convention defines the relationship between the Annual Convention and the Constituency Associations, Mr. Hamilton moved that each Constituency Association be entitled to send a regularly elected delegate to the Provincial Convention. This suggestion was subsequently embodied in a constitutional amendment, and brought before the Convention. The Constitution, however, requires that a three-fifths vote must be obtained before an amendment of which due notice has not been given, can be introduced. When asked whether the amendment should be considered, the Convention was overwhelmingly opposed, scarcely any support being given to the motion to consider.

In discussion of the resolution as a whole it was pointed out that authority to the constituencies to place U. F. A. candidates in the field in elections came from the Provincial Convention. All authority originated in the Locals, whose will was expressed in the Annual Convention, and passed from the Convention to the constituencies.

TWO POOL HEAD OFFICES ARE REMOVED TO EDMONTON

The head offices of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., and the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd., have been moved to Edmonton. The address of the Dairy Pool is now 105 C. P. R. building, and the address of the Livestock Pool 106 C. P. R. Building, Edmonton.

CENTRAL BOARD URGES THAT IMMIGRATION PROPAGANDA BE DISCONTINUED

At a meeting of the U. F. A. Central Board on January 25th, the following resolution on immigration propaganda was adopted:

"Whereas, the financial condition of the country is such as to make us feel that more people should not be encouraged to come here until conditions alter, so that we can render more assistance to those who come in, and hold out brighter hopes for the future.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Government be urged to discontinue their present expensive immigration policy and direct their efforts more towards bettering conditions, so that the people we already have will wish to stay."

ADHERENCE TO STRICT BUSINESS PRINCIPLES ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS IN CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING, DECLARES PRESIDENT WOOD IN NINTH ANNUAL ADDRESS

(Continued from Page 11)

Their mission is to carry on specialised activities. They carry on the workshops, while the Mother guards the home—the home in which she gives birth to her children, nourishes them in their infancy, encourages them in their youth and vigor, and will be their glory in the might of their maturity.

But I do not believe there is any real evidence of weakness, or any danger of disintegration. They say the strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, but the strength of a movement like ours is not measured by its weakest members. On the contrary, it is measured by its strongest. It is true that many of the weakest members have dropped off, some temporarily and some permanently, but there are Fifteen Thousand who have stood every test and are standing firm. They have come up through the crucial test, through deflation, drought, and some through poverty unspeakable. Many who have temporarily fallen by the wayside are among the truest and most loyal. Their loyalty to the organization is unshaken, their hearts ring true, but their hands are empty. There is evidence of very little actual disloyalty anywhere.

On the whole, I do not think the membership of any organization ever came through so crucial a test and held so true. I know no reason why the U. F. A. cannot face the future with every hope, and with a confident feeling that all is well.

EVER HEAR OF ONE?

(Texas Farm Bureau News)

Ever hear of a farmer buying a binder, and then finding fault with the dealer because it didn't go out and cut his wheat? No. He hitches on to his binder, and guides and directs it, and the job is done.

It is just so with your co-operative organization. It will serve you just so far as you hitch on to it and give it the benefit of your thought and co-operation. The amount of personal interest that the farmer gives the co-operative organization to which he belongs will be the measure of the benefits which the organization will render to agriculture.

Canada's Railways Must Have a Living Profit

CANADA'S future development depends upon the ability of her railways to live.

If the railways can operate at profits sufficient to pay operating, maintenance and capital charges, leaving a fair amount for reserves and dividends, they will be enabled to maintain the position, stability and prosperity which have done so much to attract capital and immigration to Canada.

For years the success of the Canadian Pacific has been the barometer by which conditions have been measured in Canada and its success has been a magnet attracting to Canada hundreds of millions of dollars for investment in land, industries, mining, timber and fisheries.

Canadian Pacific success has been the biggest factor in peopling the west and bringing its production to a volume undreamed of twenty-five years ago.

But, if rates on the traffic of Canadian railways are reduced below the level of profit—if capital carrying charges cannot be met, if money for maintenance and improvement of existing lines is not available, if new necessary extensions cannot be undertaken, Canada would face a real crisis.

No greater catastrophe could overtake Canada than the weakening of the present strong position of the Canadian Pacific Railway. If conditions were set up which would impair the Company's position or the confidence of the investing public, incalculable damage would result to the country.

Canada must face this issue fairly and squarely. It would be supreme folly to cast away the bone of railway stability for the shadow of illusive advantages in low and unprofitable freight rates.

Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway must continue to work together in a spirit of co-operation for the development and prosperity of all Canada.

Canadian Pacific management, financial policies, and the experience of forty years have given Canada not only the world's premier transportation system, but the lowest freight rates in the world.

Canada in the past has shown its confidence in the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Pacific has honestly endeavored to merit that confidence by giving the Canadian public efficient service at low cost.

Unhampered in its operation, the Canadian Pacific will be enabled to continue those policies which have done so much for the advancement of Canada.

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Rates that are Reasonable.

Central Board of 1924 Reports on Work of the Past Year

Deficit Wiped Out and Organization in Healthy Financial Condition—Marketing Undertakings and Possibilities in Political World Will Call for Great Activities in 1925

Your Executive and Board beg to report as follows:

During the year just closed your Board has met three times and your Executive twice. Your Executive has also attended two meetings of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Financial Situation

It will be remembered that our last annual financial statement showed we had a rather large deficit, a considerable portion of which had been carried over from 1921. Your Board has great pleasure in pointing out that all this has been wiped out and that at the present time the finances of the Association are in a very healthy condition, as will be shown in the financial statement.

Family Membership Ticket

The matter of the Family Membership Ticket has been carefully investigated during the last year and the conclusion arrived at was that it would not be in the best interests of the Association to introduce it. The consolidation of fees was also dealt with, but no conclusion was arrived at.

Poultry Grading

The poultry raisers in the West are suffering under a great disadvantage owing to the existing Dominion poultry grades and an attempt is being made to get this matter remedied. A conference is being held in the East this month and a representative from the Alberta Government will be present and will demand that a conference be held in the West at which the producers will be present.

The Alberta Government Employment Bureau

Central Office was able to be of great asistance to the Bureau in the matter of finding work for the farmers in the dried out area and sixty-two new agents were appointed by U. F. A. Locals, who materially assisted in the movement of men. Over one thousand men were placed last season and it is expected that even better results can be obtained this year.

Provincial Platform

Carrying out the instructions of the last Convention, a letter was sent to all the secretaries of the Provincial Constituency Associations asking that two representatives should be appointed for the purpose of forming a Provincial Board to draft a Provincial Platform. Replies were received from only six secretaries out of forty-seven.

Standing Committees

The Board again adopted the system of appointing Standing Committees and a summary of their work is embodied in this report.

Stockyard Charges

An attempt was made during the last year by the Stockyard Companies to raise their rates. A meeting, called by the Dominion Government was held in Edmonton on July 15th, at which the U. F. A. was represented. A determined stand was made against the proposed increase, and a request for an examination of the companies' books for the purpose of finding out if there was any justification for the said increase, was refused.

Shortly after the Convention of 1924 the Commission Firms adopted a system of selling hogs on a fed and watered basis, but this raised such a storm of protest from the farmers that it was discontinued almost immediately. A number of complaints have been received concerning dockage on heavy hogs and your Board is of the opinion that the dockage on hogs should be on a percentage basis in order to do justice to the producer.

Transportation

Your Board has given careful consideration to the freight rate situation and a report has been prepared by the committee that has had this matter in charge.

Grain Marketing and Grading

Very great dissatisfaction has been expressed with the manner in which the grain has been graded this year, and, as this matter has been taken up by the Alberta Wheat Pool with the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Standing Committee on Grain Marketing decided to leave it in their hands.

Screenings

Complaint has been made concerning the manner in which the screenings are disposed of at the Government Grain Elevator at Edmonton. Your Board is of the opinion that the system in vogue both at Edmonton and other terminal points is unsatisfactory from the farmers' point of view, inasmuch as it is very difficult, if not impossible, for the feeder of stock to obtain his supplies of screenings direct from the elevator. We are strongly of the opinion that in the disposal of screenings preference should be given to the farmers who require them for use in feeding stock.

Coarse Grain Pool

A demand has arisen, especially in the northern parts, for the establishment of a Coarse Grain Pool, and we are of the opinion that the Wheat Pool Board should be urged to take steps to either try out the handling of coarse grains itself, or to set in motion the machinery for forming a separate organization.

Canada Grain Act

A complete revision of the Canada Grain Act is being undertaken by the Dominion Government at the present time and we are firmly of the opinion that the U. F. A. Board should keep in close touch with the situation and see that any recommendations from our Locals, as to desired changes, are given prompt and careful consideration and if approved, sent on to the proper quarter.

Appeals to Survey Board

Complaints are frequent of there being no opportunity for many shippers to secure reinspection or survey in cases of dissatisfaction with grading, owing to grading certificates not being received before unloading of the grain. Your Board is of the opinion that additional samples should be taken from all cars when being unloaded, which samples should be preserved for sixty days, and that any person concerned should then have the power to call for a survey, provided that he will guarantee the grade or value to the shipper of the grain, should the grade be raised by the Survey Board. Resolutions covering these desired changes will

be presented to the Convention for your consideration.

Banking and Credit

The Standing Committee on Banking and Credit has devoted a great deal of thought to the whole subject and has presented a very comprehensive report. The result of their study of these questions is embodied in two resolutions which will be brought before this Convention.

Co-operative Marketing

In accordance with the resolution passed by the last Convention, a committee was appointed by your Executive to survey the field of co-operative marketing. This committee has done all in its power to assist in the organization of the proposed Livestock and Dairy Pools and they have also taken the necessary steps to start the organization of an Egg and Poultry Pool.

"The U. F. A."

In accordance with instructions issued by the Annual Convention in January, 1924, special weekly issues of "The U. F. A." were published during the session of the Legislative Assembly, in addition to the regular semi-monthly issues of the paper. By this means a report covering daily proceedings in the Assembly was made available to every member of the organization.

During the year the paper has devoted much attention to the subject of co-operative marketing, and two special issues of the newspaper dealing with the Wheat Pool and the three new Pools now being organized, were published.

Conclusion

The coming year will call for a great deal of work to be done by the members of our Association. They will be expected to take a very active part in the furthering of the co-operative marketing activities and there is also the possibility of being called to again take an active part in the political world. It will call for the oficers and members to do all in their power to increase our membership and to make the U. F. A. function so that it will continue to be the greatest asset that the farmers of Alberta own.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALL PLANS COMPLETED FOR ORGANIZATION OF THE POULTRY POOL

(Continued from page 5)

visable to centralize the work in the Calgary office.

Anyone wishing to know in what district he belongs, and who the director of that district is, will ascertain same by writing the Secretary.

Arrangements may be made for speakers to address Locals and other meetings by writing the office, and any information will be gladly furnished.

Although the office has been opened but a few days, signed contracts, requests for blank contracts, and information, are coming in with every mail.

A gentleman, residing in Calgary, called at the office and procured contracts to send to his five sons, each on a farm in different parts of the Province. The father thought it was a good thing and he wanted his sons in on it.

The Egg and Poultry Pool was the first Pool to be asked for after the Wheat Pool, and the United Farm Women sponsored and urged it. For this reason the Board of the Egg and Poultry Pool are depending upon the farm women to do everything in their power to facilitate the speedy organization of the Pool. They are asking each woman first to sign the contract herself, then get all her neighbors to do likewise, and send the signed agreements to the office. Blank contracts will be sent on request.

ELIZABETH T. WYMAN, Secretary.

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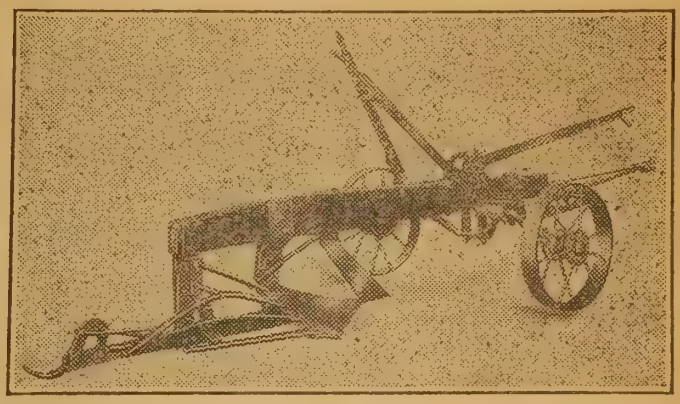

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Reduction in Seed Grain Rates Will Be Effective Feb. 5th

New Tariff Will Remain in Force Until June 15th

At a meeting of the Canadian Freight Association recently, in response to an application for lower seed grain rates, the railway companies agreed to make a reduction effective February 5th and expiring on June 15th. The new tariffs have not yet come to hand, but the new rates will be approximately as follows:

Carloads. On a basis of one-half of the present local grain mileage rate on traffic moving between all points west of and including Fort William, the rate on a 100-mile haul, for example, will be reduced from 10 cents to 7½ cents; or for a 500-mile haul from 23 cents to 16 cents, which will make the rates on an average of say 50 per cent. higher than those prevailing in 1916, instead of from 60 to 80 per cent. as they are at present.

Less than car lots. The new rate on seed grain will be reduced to one-half the fourth class standard class mileage rate. The reduction here is not as great as on the carload traffic. On a distance of 30 miles the class rate is 18 cents; one-half of this is 9 cents, whereas the present rate is 10 cents. For 100 miles the seed grain rate will be 18 cents, whereas the present rate is 20½ cents. For 400 miles, the seed grain rate will be 40 cents, whereas the present rate is 46 cents, and for 500 miles the rate will be 46 cents, whereas the present rate is 52½ cents.

UNITY AND CONCENTRATION ON PROBLEMS OF IMMEDIATE PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE FEATURES OF SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 7)

WHOLE U. F. A. IS IN POLITICS

Another delegate pointed out that the whole Association was in politics, that it was therefore not possible to say that one branch of the organization was "political", and another "not political". The constituency associations were no more in politics than the other units of the Association. It was proposed by one of the amendments submitted and rejected, that the constituency dues should be included with the others, but that a member should have complete option to decline to pay the amount of these dues.

Carl Axelson called on the delegates to "show themselves hundred percenters", since there was no other economic group to which they could go. If they wished to use the U. F. A., it was theirs—the members controlled it. "Our U. F. A. today is one hundred per cent. in politics," indicated George Bennett of Mannville.

"I cannot understand how anyone can believe in the U. F. A. and think we are not in politics, which is based on the economics of the U. F. A.", declared C. H. Conner of Milnerton Local, Innisfail. "It is as though one said that he believed in the roots of a tree but not in its fruit."

"Yes," said Herbert Spencer of McCafferty Local, "but the roots come before the fruits—the fruits are the result of growth." Mr. Spencer agreed that the organization was in politics, but said that there were many men who were not yet ready to go all the way, who did not in the beginning fully understand the movement, but who would come in, and by degrees enter into all activities.

"Many farmers are not yet prepared to pay the so-called 'political dues', especially if forced to do so," declared Henry Young of Millet, while another delegate remarked that members would without doubt return in due course to the constituency associations, as they were now doing to the Association as a whole.

Logical Course, But Time Not Arrived

The general opinion of the Convention appeared to be that consolidation was the logical course, since all units of the organization are in politics, and political action was initiated by the Locals, through the Annual Convention but that, as A. Lunan remarked, "this is not the proper time to take it."

"I believe in this resolution, but not in forcing it on our members, who do not yet fully understand," declared John Davis of Clover Bar.

Only four delegates voted for an amendment to the Constitution proposed by Fairgrove Local, to the effect that none of the officers of the Association should "hold office for more than two consecutive years in any one office, and only hold one office at a time." Mr. MacKenzie expressed the view of his Local, which was that by change of officers from time to time, a greater number of members would gain executive experience.

A Constitutional amendment from Egremont D. A., to the effect that all acts pertaining to the changing or amending of the Constitution should be submitted to the Locals for approval or rejection, was lost, as was an amendment from Victoria Federal Constituency Association, to provide that nominations for Director might be made at annual constituency conventions, such nominees to be voted on with others at the Provincial Annual Convention.

The Convention adopted an amendment proposed by Battle River Federal Constituency Association, which makes eligible for office in all Executive positions or on the Board persons who may not be delegates to the Annual Convention. R. A. Van Slyke, supporting the amendment, pointed out that in many cases veteran members gave way to younger men who were appointed delegates in order that they might gain experience, these veteran members coming as visitors, frequently at their own expense.

Property of Defunct Locals

Another Constitutional amendment repeals sub-sections 13 and 14 of Section 10, concerning Locals which become defunct, and substitutes two new clauses. The old clauses provided that any Local which failed to send in dues payable to the Association during the current year, should be deemed to have severed its connection with the Association, and that its books and records and any funds remaining should be sent by registered mail to Central Office and become the property of the Association. The new clauses provide that all records and funds shall be mailed to Central Office and that all other property, real and personal, belonging to the Local shall be held in trust for one year from the date of the Executive resolution, and if the Local is not reorganized and reinstated, shall become the property of the Association. If the Local is reinstated within one year, all funds, books and property shall be returned to it.

No Dual Organizations

A resolution from Victoria Federal C. A., "that we discountenance and discourage any efforts by outside parties to establish another organization in this Province, and urge our farmers to stand true to the U. F. A." was carried, with two or three votes against. "If you initiate a little action in the Locals," said Carl Axelson, "you can soon clear this situation up. There is no room for two farmers' organizations, —for dual organizations. Unity is what we want." There were no apparent aims or objects that could not be realized through the U. F. A., declared the resolution, while duplication would inevitably weaken the farmers and play into the hands of opposing forces.

The Convention adopted a resolution from Battle River Federal C. A. pointing to the desirability of weighing well all questionable resolutions before requesting legislation upon them, and stated that "whereas such resolutions can be weighed by the U. F. A. Board prior to each Convention, all resolutions be carefully scrutinized by the Board with the object of pointing out to the Convention any contradictory demands."

A proposal to change the basis of repre-

sentation in the Canadian Council of Agriculture was lost, as was a resolution urging that a letter be sent to all Wheat Pool delegates to bear in mind that all Wheat Pool directors should support the U. F. A.

Greetings From G. W. V. A.

At Tuesday evening's session, President Walker of the Provincial Command, Great War Veterans' Association, brought fraternal greetings. Mr. Walker commended the work which the U. F. A. is carrying on throughout the Province, and said that very valuable services had been rendered by the U. F. A. members at Ottawa. He called attention to the fact that the membership includes a large number of returned soldiers, and described the successful efforts made by the G. W. V. A. to secure better pensions for widows and disabled soldiers.

Many men discharged as A1 in 1919 were now suffering as the result of war service. Mr. Walker claimed that the G. W. V. A., by the services which it had rendered to these and other men, by enabling them to keep on their feet, and in innumerable other matters, had saved the Provincial Government $90,000 a year, and declared that it would be good business on the part of the Government to assist the Association to the amount of $25,000 a year. The G. W. V. A. president received a very cordial reception from the delegates.

The joint sessions of the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. held on Tuesday morning, January 20th, 1925, and on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons will be covered in the account of the U. F. A. Convention.

The report on Co-operative Marketing was presented by Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield, convener, to the main Convention in joint session assembled on Thursday afternoon.

As all the conveners' reports and addresses given to the U. F. W. A. Convention will be printed and bound into one pamphlet for distribution, it was thought unnecessary to deal with them comprehensively.

DEMAND FOR HORSES IN RUSSIA

Speaking of Russia's agricultural needs, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Mackie of the C.P.R., stated in an address before the congregation of Erskine Presbyterian Church, Ottawa recently, that horses both light and heavy were in great demand, and that the area tributary to the Black Sea alone could immediately absorb 15,000 of these animals.

Col. Mackie has just returned to Canada after a ten months' sojourn in Russia which he has visited five times during the past eleven years. He stated that a very friendly feeling now exists between the people of that country and Canada largely owing to the services of the "Save the Children Fund" through which Canadians kept alive 100,000 starving children during the famine which lasted eighteen months, and to the shipment of wheat worth $5,000,000 to Russia for famine relief.

Changed Conditions

The C.P.R. authority declared that Mrs. Philip Snowden's unpleasant description of conditions in Russia, given in addresses in Canada, was altogether misleading, as it was based on impressions gained during a few weeks' visit in 1920, and not upon the conditions prevailing today. Col. Mackie remarked that during the Tsarist regime very little was heard of the bad conditions prevailing among the people, whereas today very little appeared in our press in regard to the good work being accomplished by the Government, all emphasis being placed on mistakes. "Given time and treated tolerantly," declared the speaker, the Govern- will bring Russia out of the slough into which the wars and revolution plunged her."

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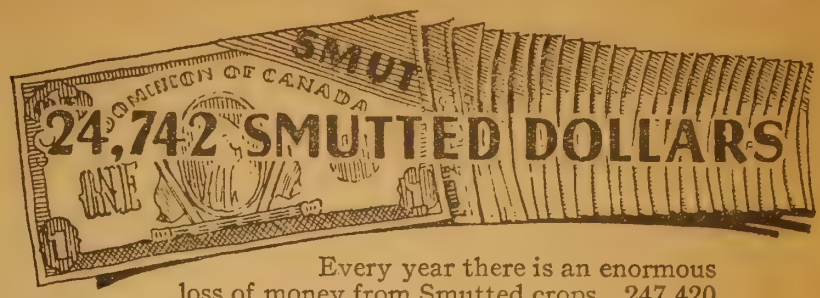

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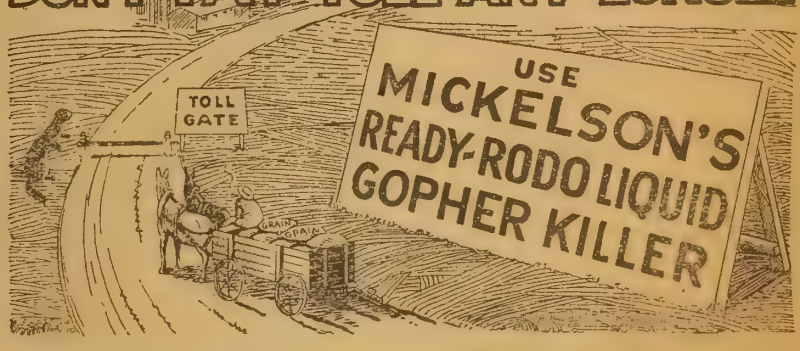

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The United Farm Women of Alberta in Eleventh Annual Convention

By MRS. F. E. WYMAN

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta opened on Tuesday, January 20th, 1925, at 2 p.m. in Central Methodist Church, Calgary. Eighty-nine accredited delegates and sixteen officers were in attendance. There were 126 registered visitors, not including the guests of the Convention.

The Convention was opened with the singing of "O! Canada!" after which the Rev. Harold W. Avison, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Calgary, offered the invocaton.

At the wish of the Convention the Chair appointed the following committees for the Convention:

Resolutions: Mrs. W. Ross, Convener; Mrs. A. B. Claypool, Mrs. Richmond.

Credentials: Mrs. C. Jensen, Mrs. H. W. Wood, Mrs. A. E. Postans.

Order of Business: Mrs. R. Price, Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Mrs. Buckley.

MRS. R. B. GUNN
Re-elected President U. F. W. A.

President's Report

Mrs. R. B. Gunn presented the report of the president. This was a summary of the work done by the organization during the year. The most important matters dealt with were the disposition of the resolutions from the last Convention, taken before the Government; the Bondfield Immigration Commission, embodying the viewpoint of the farm women, with especial reference to child immigration; and the public health activities, laying stress upon the responsibility of the mother in starting her child on the right path of health and development.

The secretary's report was read by Mrs. F. E. Wyman, first vice-president. This covered the change in office management at Central Office. After the resignation of Miss Kidd, the office management of the U. F. W. A. and the Junior Branch had been placed under the one head, Miss Bateman, acting secretary of the U. F. A., with Mrs. Wyman acting as supervisor.

The report covered the work of Central Office, the co-operation with other organizations, and recommended that carefully planned programs be prepared for the meetings of the Locals, and that reports of the activities of the Locals be sent freely to the press. The membership up to the night before the Convention was given as 2,137.

At this point, Mrs. M. L. Sears asked that the reports be given more loudly so that delegates in the rear of the hall might not lose any of the valuable information contained therein. Mrs. Gunn called for a vote of appreciation to Mrs. Sears who had been the president of the U. F. W. A. for four years. The Convention responded heartily.

Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield at the piano led the Convention in the singing of "Organize". Miss Jessie Montgomery, Librarian. Extension Department, University of Alberta, Edmonton, addressed the Convention on "The Library and Community". This was a beautifully conceived and thoughtful address, and was much appreciated by the Convention.

The report of the U. F. W. A. Executive and of the U. F. W. A. Board of Directors was given by Mrs. J. W. Field, second vice-president. This was a summary of the work done by the Executive during the year, and a combined report of the work of organization accomplished by the Directors for the year.

Progress of Junior Branch

The report of the Junior Branch was given by Miss Jean Cameron, a member of the staff. This reported the membership as 795, and touched upon the Junior Conference held in June, 1924, at Edmonton, with 71 delegates and officers in attendance; report of the Conference, which had been published in a magazine edited by the Juniors themselves; the efficiency contest won last year by the Dalemead Local; and asked that the delegates present help the young people, not only to attend the Conference next June, but to assist them in every way possible throughout the year.

A short address was then given by Donald Cameron, Jr., president of the Junior U. F. A. In making his appeal to the delegates present to stand behind the young people's organization, he said, "Every boy knows that his mother is his best friend".

At the wish of the Convention that a message of greeting be sent to Miss J. B. Kidd, former secretary of the U. F. W. A., the following telegram was sent:

"The United Farm Women, in Convention assembled, send greetings. Are missing you.—Mrs. R. B. Gunn."

"The Farmers' Movement" was sung by the Convention, led by Mrs. H. E. G. H. Scholefield. The report of Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Convener of Young People's Work, was then given. Mrs.

Fraser said in part that the objects of the Junior organization were threefold: to train for citizenship, to train for leadership, and to follow more definitely the quadruple plan of educational, vocational, economic and social development. Mrs. Fraser appealed to the members present to aid in the organization of Junior Locals, and not to shirk the responsibility of acting as supervisors.

The report was followed by an interesting discussion on the problems existing in some of the Locals with regard to the carrying on of the young people's work.

Miss E. Bremner delighted the Convention with two vocal selections, "The Swallows" and "Danny Boy". Mrs. Scholefield accompanied her on the piano.

Mrs. J. W. FIELD
Re-elected Second Vice-President U.F.W.A.

The Junior Conference

Mrs. W. Ross, Convener of the Resolutions Committee, presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, the present date of the Junior Conference interferes with many young people, who are preparing for examinations and cannot leave their studies to attend Conference;

"Resolved, that the date of the Young People's Conference be changed from June to July."

Miss Montgomery was called upon to make a short explanation as to why it was not possible for the University to have the University Week for Farm Young People held in July. Mrs. Fraser also read a letter received from Mr. A. E. Ottewell with regard to this matter, in which Mr. Ottewell pointed out that the only other time when the young people could hold their Conference would be the week commencing August 10th. As this date would interfere with the harvest, the resolution was tabled.

Educational Questions

After the singing of "The Maple Leaf Forever" on Wednesday morning, the report on Education was presented by the convener, Mrs. Winnifred Ross. This is a very vital subject with the farm women of the Province and elicits much interest. Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, was on the plat-

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	Assets	Premium Income	Interest	Insurance in force
1919	$500,704.26	$117,997.27	$21,176.03	$4,701,963.00
1924	919,425.52	180,070.38	44,744.32	7,153,104.00

PROTECTION FOR POLICYHOLDERS

Amount on deposit with Governments	$219,644.30
Reserve for Protection of Policyholders	677,944.00
Assets, 97.27% interest bearing	919,425.52
Surplus	199,426.97

For each $100.00 of Liability to Policyholders, the Company has gilt-edged assets of $133.32.

Paid Policyholders and Beneficiaries since commencing business..... $214,405.55

DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS

EXAMPLE—

Pol. No.	Amt.	Plan	Age	Prem.	Cash div.	5 Yr. Prem. Reduction
		First Five-Year Dividend				
229	$10,000	Ord. L.	33	$257.50	$200.00	$46.50
		Second Five-Year Dividend				
229	$10,000	Ord. L.	33	$257.50	$273.71	$60.92

WM. SMITH, President F. C. O'BRIEN, Sec.-Treas.

E. R. DAME, Manager, Northern Alberta,
711 Agency Bldg., Edmonton.

P. A. BEVERIDGE, Manager, Southern Alberta,
404-5 P. Burns Bldg., Calgary.

SERVICE

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE : CALGARY

Branch Offices: WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.

JOHN McFARLAND, President and Managing Director,

C. M. HALL, Assistant Manager.

Say You Saw it in The "U.F.A."

Tariff of Fees
FOR
Motor Licenses

Be Sure to Obtain Your 1925 License Plates Before Operating Motor Vehicle

LENGTH OF WHEELBASE IN INCHES

For motor vehicles not exceeding 100 in.	$15.00
Exceeding 100 in. but not over 105 in.	17.50
Exceeding 105 in. but not over 110 in.	20.00
Exceeding 110 in. but not over 115 in.	22.50
Exceeding 115 in. but not over 120 in.	25.00
Exceeding 120 in. but not over 125 in.	27.50
Exceeding 125 in. but not over 130 in.	30.00
Exceeding 130 in. but not over 135 in.	32.50
For every motor vehicle exceeding 135 in.	35.00

License Plates may be obtained on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Edmonton, at the departmental offices in Calgary and Lethbridge, and from the Offices of the Clerks of the Court in the various Judicial Districts.

J. E. BROWNLEE, Provincial Secretary.
E. TROWBRIDGE, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

form and took part in the discussion following the report.

The Convener of Education introduced the following resolutions:

"That one or more municipal school districts be established to test out the feasibility of the plan, or failing this that more inspectors be appointed."

Upon Mr. Baker's statement that it would be necessary to supplement present legislation to carry out this resolution, Mrs. Ross withdrew her resolution and substituted the following motion:

"That enabling legislation be enacted whereby municipalities may of themselves, create municipal schools where they so desire."

This resolution was tabled until G. F. Chipman, Editor of the Grain Growers' Guide, who had recently served on a commission in Manitoba dealing with this matter, had an opportunity to speak to the Convention. Mr. Chipman addressed the Convention Thursday morning, answering a number of questions relative to same. On Friday evening the resolution was taken from the table and the following resolution submitted and carried.

"1. That the matter of municipal schools be referred to the Locals for their study and consideration during the year."

"2. That some means be devised to keep before the public current information along educational lines."

After some discussion the question was referred to the Convener of Education for further consideration and action in order to get information before our Locals.

Another resolution adopted asked "that provision be made for the recall of Trustees on the petition of ratepayers."

(To be continued)

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EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

"The professional economist has little to offer us in our present troubles, for he has become to a great extent a codifier of the social trends originated by minds more vital than his own. The theological 'be good sweet maid, and let who will be clever', has been transformed into the economic 'sweat hrad, good fool, and let who will be prosperous'."—W. H. Wakinshaw, M.A. (Oxford), in "The Solution of Unemployment", a recent work on the causes of depression received by "The U. F. A." for review.

The causes of depression in manufacturing and in agriculture are, ultimately, the same. Mr. Wakinshaw contends that the root of both evils is to be found in our financial system and those of our readers who are interested in the subject will find his work stimulating and enlightening. He regards the financial power whose chief centre is now in the United States, as the greatest potential danger to world peace.

* * *

To speak in Canada of the necessity for the revision of the Versailles Treaty as a first step towards a tolerable peace, is still regarded in many quarters as "unpatriotic", or worse. Even in Great Britain, when the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson spoke of this necessity at the time of the formation of the Labor Government, he was, in an indirect manner, rebuked by his chief. Recovery from the post-war mentality of 1919 is slow, but it is proceeding in some quarters from which it might be least expected.

Here, for instance, is the Observer, one of the most influential of moderately conservative British weeklies, declaring that "either Europe will agree to revision or Europe will fight over revision", rebuking those to whom "it is irreligion to speak of the League of Nations, so far as it yet exists, in any language but that of obsequious and undiscriminating reverence", and asserting that "on the great question of peace or war, which brought the idea of a world league into being, it has not laid and cannot lay a finger."

The establishment of a genuine League of Free Peoples is essential to the future of civilization. But a League of this character will never be brought into being by ignoring the vital defects of the existing League. Such action would merely serve to create a fool's paradise.

POULTRY

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSPECTED and banded Barred Rock Cockerels from Record of Performance hens, 170 to 200 egg records; $10 each. Also some choice cockerels from same pens, but unbanded, $5 and $7. Pedigrees furnished. C. N. Browne, DeWinton, Alberta.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERels, Government culled, $2.50 each. Mrs. B. G. Widdup, Cayley, Alberta.

"LAYWELL" STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGhorns and White Wyandottes win at Provincial Poultry Show, Calgary, and at Lethbridge in Utility and Record of Performance classes; 7 firsts, 8 seconds, 3 thirds, 3 fourths, silver cup and bronze medal. Now booking orders for hatching eggs and baby chicks. Send for price list. Leghorn cockerels from $2.50 each. Pedigree cockerels from 200 to 270 egg hens, up to $10.00 each. No Wyandotte cockerels left. Laywell Poultry Farm, Macleod, Alberta.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM Parks' pedigreed 240 egg birds, trapnested for over 30 years. Birds with their blood will make you smile at $1.50 wheat. $2.50 and $4.00 each. Ten per cent. off for two or more. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kachel Bros., Huxley.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERels from stock and eggs from Martin's best Dorcas matings; dame records 202 to 267; sires New York State Fair winners. Prices ranging from $3 to $10. Satisfactory or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS, $2.00. Harvey Hanson, Namaka.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, $1.25 each. Mrs. Brownlee, Graminia, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, $2.00; $3.75 for two. Mrs. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta.

BRED TO LAY BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock cockerels, best breeding, $3.00, two for $5.00. Geo. T. Haag, Park Farm, Carstairs, Alta.

BUCKEYE INCUBATOR—STYLE E, 65 eggs, $19.00; 110 eggs, $31.00; 210 eggs, $42.50. Standard — 110 eggs, $42.50; 175 eggs, $56.00; 250 eggs, $65.50; 350 eggs, $77.25; 600 eggs, $121.50. Coal Brooder—500 chicks, $24.75; 1,000 chicks, $30.50; 1,200 chicks, $34.50. Freight prepaid to your nearest station. Order from this advt. Mission Bridge Feed Store, 2414 Fourth St. West, Calgary.

DOGS

COLLIE PUPS, SABLE AND WHITE; males $5; females $3. C. L. Olsen, Morrin, Alberta.

NORTHERN LAKES'

FISH

In 50 or 100-pound boxes. Any variety or any assortment at the following prices, f.o.b. Big River, Sask.:

Dressed Whitefish .....10 cents
Dressed Jackfish ..... 5 cents
Large Pickerel (yellow pike)..10 cents
Dressed Salmon Trout .....14 cents
Round Mullets ..... 4 cents

Every fish guaranteed to be New Winter Caught Stock. Fresh with the wiggle in the tail. Strictly high class fish put up to be exported if necessary. Send remittance with order.

Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd.
BIG RIVER, SASK.
Reference: The Royal Bank, Prince Albert.

Classified Advertising Section

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month.

Address all correspondence to "The U. F.A." Lougheed Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

FISH

FISH, COLD LAKE TROUT, DRESSED $12, hundred pound box. Whitefish, $9.50; Pickerel, $8.50; Jackfish, $6, at shipping point; cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta., care Bank Hochelaga.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—DAIRY SUPPLYING GOOD town on main line of C. P. R. between Calgary and Medicine Hat. Fifteen cows milking machine, barn, house, etc. Also ice business. Cash or terms. 200 acres adjoining fenced land may be cropped. Also Fordson tractor and plows for sale. P. O. Box 40, Bassano, Alberta.

LONG GROWING OREGON SEASON MILD CLIMATE

Two hundred ten days growing season. Green feed throughout almost entire year. All small grains, including oats and barley can be sown in fall. Green vegetables always in season. Dairying and poultrying very profitable. Hog market from 1 to 1½ cents higher than Chicago market. Fertile, productive land at reasonable prices. No general crop failure in fifty years. No destructive wind or electrical storms. Healthy, well-balanced climate. Mild winters. Cool summers. Fine water and plenty of it. Splendid system of paved highways, free from land tax. Orchard fruit, berries and nuts successfully produced. Bank and business interests united with farmers to provide market and make agriculture a success. Come now, our undeveloped resources offer rich reward to men and capital. FREE illustrated literature. Write today. Land Settlement Department, Room 652 Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

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Under the direction of The Poultry Branch, Provincial Department of Agriculture. Operated in the interests of the Poultry Producers of Alberta.

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EDMONTON CALGARY

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5,000 BUSHELS VICTORY SEED OATS, third generation, germination 98 per cent.; 300 bushels second generation sealed; also second generation Marquis wheat, samples 10 cents. T. J. Anderson, Bon Accord, Alberta.

GOLDEN RAIN SEED OATS FOR SALE, $1.00 per bushel, sacked. Peter Padberg, Sibbald, Alta.

FOR SALE—300 BUSHELS EXTRA NO. 1 Marquis seed wheat, price 30 cents on elevator price at time of sale; bags extra. L. B. Hart, Carbon, Alta.

SEED OATS—2,500 BUSHELS VICTORY, Government germination test 87 per cent. in six days, 99 per cent. in 12 days; free from all weeds except small amount of lamb's quarters. Price 75c F.O.B. Ensign. Williams Bros., Ensign.

1,400 BUSHELS BARLEY, GERMINATION 97 per cent., cleaned and bagged. Any size order filled, $1.25 per bushel, Carstairs, F.O.B. Have 1,800 bushels Sensation oats for March delivery. Geo. T. Haag, Park Farm, Carstairs, Alta.

SWINE

TOP YORKSHIRES AND LARGE BLACKS, boars and gilts, different ages. J. M. Southward, Lacombe.

SPECIAL OFFER—WE HAVE SOME choice Tamworths we must sell. With every Tamworth sale, goes a $5.00 setting of eggs, several breeds. Cloverset Farm, Edmonton.

LUMBER

CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS, TAMarack, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta.

FENCE POSTS

FENCE POSTS—CEDAR—SPLIT AND SEAsoned, 15-18 inch top by 7 feet; 6 cents each. Round 4-5-6 inch top by 8 feet, 9, 12 and 15 cents each, on car. A. Chard, McBride, B. C.

PET STOCK

KITTENS, PEDIGREE PERSIANS, ALL colors. Devonshire Cattery, Calgary.

HEALTH

PILES WITH CONSTIPATION CURED and cause removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

DR. G. A. JAMIESON, CHIROPRACTOR, graduate National College, Chicago; no knife, no drugs; honest consultation free. Urinealysis, dietetics, electrical treatment. Hanna, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—CATTLE TO WINTER ON shares, or will sell hailed out straw. Ray W. Wood, Carstairs.

QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, INEXPENsively, with pleasant root. Not medicine. Send address. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

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